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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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POETRY.

GERMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure and the fair, and the graceful there,
In the loviest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the germs,
Of Nature and of Art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod;
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each charm his symmetry
And covered each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the humble soul;
They shall bud and blossom and bear the fruit,
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

California as it is, or might have been.

The following comparison of the condition of California as it is at present, or probably would have been under other circumstances, was read at a meeting of the friends of Temperance, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, September 28th, and published at their request:

"When Mr. Greely spoke in this Hall a few weeks since on the subject of Temperance, he suggested an idea which was worthy of himself, and of the great cause in which we, in common with him, are laborers. It was the probable effect it would have had on the welfare of California, had alcoholic drinks never been introduced into the State.

It is my purpose, by the aid of such statistics as I can command, to trace the effect which has been produced by the consumption of ardent spirits—*first*, on the health and lives of our citizens; *second*, on their morality; *third*, on their prosperity; and conclude by drawing a faint picture of what would have been our condition had alcoholic stimulants never found their way into this glorious land.

To show the effect of the indiscriminate and free use of ardent spirits, I propose to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of deaths that had taken place in California since 1849, the year in which the first great emigration took place, and make a moderate estimate of the proportion for which intemperance is accountable, and show in that way its effect upon health and life.

Effect of Drinking on Health.

I find by consulting the imperfect tables of mortality, which have been kept in this city, that the deaths during the last ten years have been about 10,000 in a population averaging during that time not far from 50,000; allowing the population of the State to have been an average of 250,000, the same ratio of deaths through the State as in the city, would make the sum total in that time equal to 50,000 persons. Some may think it a mistaken estimate to suppose as I do, that one fifth, or 10,000 of these have lost their lives in consequence of their devotion to King Alcohol, but should they visit the cemeteries and burying places in all parts of the State, and note the large proportion of persons between the ages of twenty and forty, which are there buried, an age when persons of temperate habits may almost bid defiance to the King of Terrors, they must conclude that something unusual has caused this apparent exception to the ordinary course of nature. It is well known a great portion of the emigrants to this country were young men, mostly inured to toil, who would, under common circumstances, be expected to live to a good old age, and we cannot but seek the cause which has laid so many of them in an untimely grave, where the climate is favorable to longevity; and it is difficult to find any other than the intemperance which has so notoriously prevailed since the discovery of the golden treasures in our land. In addition to the deaths which have unquestionably been produced by this cause, there are thousands whose health has been destroyed, even though they may have discovered their danger and left off the intoxicating cup before it had quite laid them with their unfortunate companions.

Moral Effects.

To speak of the moral degradation produced by the constant use of alcoholic stimulants fully, would require more time and space than can be well spared on this occasion. No one who has looked upon the facts can deny that it is nearly, if not quite impossible to find a criminal, of whatever kind or degree, without finding a person at the same time who has been habitually intemperate in a greater or less degree. It is an indisputable fact, that intemperance destroys the virtuous emotions of the human heart, plants in their place all the passions of the demon, and takes away the control of humanity.

The statistics of crime which have been collected by philanthropists, during the last half century, abundantly proves the truth of what I have asserted. Intoxicating liquors have brought more criminals to the gallows than all the evil passions of the human heart unstimulated by its maddening influence. And while the gallows has been furnished with victims, the prisons, lunatic asylums and hospitals have been recruited almost exclusively by the same infernal agency. Hundreds of instances have been given where the criminal, before undergoing the last dread penalty of the law, which doomed him to a disgraceful death, has with his last breath acknowledged, that to indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors he owes his sad fate, and dies with a warning to all who would avoid his crimes, to avoid the fatal cup which leads to misery and death.

Few would be hardy enough to deny that the attractions of the gaming tables would be comparatively harmless, unaccompanied by the free liquors and wines which are invariably furnished in these houses of destruction. Most of us who were here in the earlier times of our city, have seen in the public gambling houses, then almost the only places of resort, with what assiduous care and liberality the dealers and bankers ordered their customers and dupes to be served with the accursed cup, which made them an easy prey to arts of practical gamblers like themselves.

As with the gambling houses, so with the house of ill-fame, is the inebriating draught the chief ally, without which one-half of its seductive influences would be wanting, and few would be compelled to date their fall from all that is good and virtuous from the time they first visited these houses of infamy, had not "the flowing bowl," the "brimming cup," concealed their true character and that of their degraded and detestable inmates.

Our prisons are filled with the victims of intemperance; first demoralized by the practice, they lose their own self respect, and then are fit for crime in whatever shape it presents itself; and maddened by the irksome thirst created by habitual drinking, they rush forth to procure the means of indulgence by crime and violence, reckless of the consequences.

Our hospitals are also peopled with the unfortunates who have sought pleasure in the stimulating drought, until nature has given way and the heavy hand of sickness and want has made them pensioners upon the labors of others, degraded in their own estimation and a burthen upon the community in consequence of their own vices.

Influence on Prosperity.

To picture truly the influence alcoholic liquors has had upon the prosperity of California, would astonish, not only those who have never given the subject a thought, but most of those who have given it more or less attention. If it be true, as I have stated, that during the last ten years 10,000 men in the prime of life have been laid low by this one cause, that at this time not less than 2,000 are inmates of our prisons, supported by the State and county authorities at an expense of $250,000 yearly at the lowest estimate, two-thirds of whom have been sent to these places for this cause in fact and in sober truth; that fully 10,000 persons are engaged in the liquor traffic, as is estimated, producing nothing that benefits the community; that millions of dollars are yearly sent abroad to pay for liquors and wines, it is evident that the business is one vitally injurious to our prosperity.—Just imagine the wealth that might have been produced by this army of 10,000 which lie sleeping in the grave; by the hundreds in our prisons and hospitals; and the 10,000 men engaged in selling the baneful beverage. Why, the wages of 20,000 men, at $1 per day, would amount to over $7,000,000 yearly, and in ten years to $70,000,000, enough nearly to build the Pacific Railroad and connect us with our friends in the Atlantic States. Add this amount to the four or five millions annually paid for stimulants, and the full million of dollars expended in punishing and detecting crime, and we have a sum which, were the cause once removed, would enable us to build and pay for a Pacific Railroad from our own abundant resources, and relieve us from the necessity of begging like paupers of Congress for aid to that important national work—important to every section of the Union, but indispensable to our own advancement in population and real prosperity.

What might have been.

And now for a more pleasing picture, turning our backs upon the ills inflicted on our State by King Alcohol, let us imagine what would have been our condition had that insatiate destroyer never found entrance upon our shores.

In the first place, all the great army of 10,000 men, who I have estimated, lie under the soil of the valley, slain by intemperance, would be now living in our midst; and instead of having been the cause of tears and mourning to the many mothers, wives and others who have wept their untimely end, they would each day be adding to the happiness and comfort of all with whom they are connected. Had it been known from the discovery of gold in this country that here the all-pervading destroyer was not permitted to kill and ravage at pleasure; that here was a place where he could not find entrance what a different description of emigration would have sought our shores; men would have come here as to a city of refuge from the dangers which beset them in every other country under heaven. Parents would have flocked here as to a school of virtue, where the greatest temptation to vice and immorality was not to be found; where they could bring up and educate their little ones in safety in virtue and honor. California, instead of being sought as the home of the gambler and harlot, the refuge of the criminal and other vicious and degraded persons, where the administration of justice could be so influenced and guided as to give them immunity from punishment, would have been known throughout the earth as the happy, virtuous land where crime and misery was unknown—a very Garden of Eden, where Love, Purity and Fidelity were the guiding principles of society. Instead of a few hundred thousand inhabitants, as now, we should have had millions who would have come in despite of all obstacles, until all our fertile valleys would have been filled, and every golden stream and auriferous gulch, ravine and hill would have been peopled with busy, sober, industrious men, all alike advancing their own interests and the prosperity and happiness of the State. Men in coming would not, as most have done, have left their families behind, fearing the evil example of our society, but would have brought them here as to a refuge from vice, the like of which was no where else to be found. Instead of the few thousand acres of land now under cultivation, there would have been millions which are this, would have produced each year their golden harvests to enrich and beautify our State, giving sustenance in abundance to a population ten fold greater than is now on our shores. Orchards and vineyards of the finest fruit of all kinds would have been planted in greater numbers than now, and their products used to promote the health and comfort of all, and not, as now, by man's ingenuity be manufactured into poison to destroy and make desolate the homes that would otherwise be the abodes of virtue and happiness.

Schools and Churches.

With the progressive wealth and population of the State under such circumstances, would be the increase of schools and seminaries of learning, which would keep pace with the requirements of society, unchecked by a want of means to give adequate compensation to teachers and to build the school houses and other edifices required. Churches would as surely follow, and ministers be found in all parts of the State; by their teaching and example, promoting religion and morality, assisting in educating the young, and leading them in the paths of virtue and happiness.

Inducements to Emigrants.

History tells us that the Pilgrim Fathers of New England left the shores of Europe, the comforts of civilized life, and sought a home amongst savages in an almost unknown and inhospitable land, that they might have freedom to worship their Maker according to the dictates of their own consciences. How much greater would have been the inducement to most people to come to a land like ours, abounding with gold, flowing with milk and honey, blest with all the conveniences of life, with a climate unsurpassed for health, and entirely free from the greatest curse which the ingenuity of man has ever devised. No poet has ever dreamed of a land so favored as this would have been, had the maddening, brutalizing cup been forever debarred entrance. With this faint and most imperfect view of the evils of intemperance, and the blessings to be derived from a strict adherence to the principles set forth by the advocates of Temperance, is it not a solemn duty we owe to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to the Creator of all mankind, to devote our whole energies to promote the cause to which this Hall has been dedicated—the holy cause of Temperance and Virtue?

Temperance better than a Railroad.

For the past week there has been in session, in this city, a body of men assembled from all parts of the Pacific coast, from San Diego to Puget Sound, men of wealth and acknowledged ability, to deliberate upon the best means to forward the building the Pacific Railroad—an important and praiseworthy enterprise; but when we look upon the subject fairly, divested of the glitter which an enterprise so vast naturally attracts, and compare its real importance with that of the cause of Temperance, it loses most of its consequence. That would extend commerce and facilitate the transit from one side the continent to the other, but in itself would make no man better and happier than now, while every step we take forward dries up a tear and makes one or more human being better and happier than before. How great the difference! the wealth of the world is nothing in comparison when weighed in the balance against the virtue and happiness of our fellow being; and while politicians and statesmen are devising means to facilitate trade and increase the wealth of nations, let us be content to labor for that greater and better purpose, the welfare and happiness of our fellow-men—content while we with all our hearts labor in the good cause, even should our success be less than we would wish."

Kossuth and the European Dead-Lock.

Kossuth has taken advantage of the actual dead-lock on the Italian question to utter his commentary, also, on the peace of Villafranca and its fruits, present and prospective. The strain of the Hungarian leader is naturally Dantesque and sorrowful, so far as regards himself and his own country, but it is more likely to raise than to depress both himself and his country in the estimation of mankind, and it bodes ill for the permenance of the peace which now weighs rather than rests upon Europe.—Kossuth may justly claim to have played his part in the drama of 1859 with equal discretion and decision. His discretion is shown in the fact that while the revolutionary impulse in the Hungarian people was so strong as instantly to convert the Hungarian prisoners-of-war, made by the French in Italy into the nucleus of an army for the liberation of their native country, no premature rising of any kind was suffered to take place in Hungary itself; nor were the the Hungarians, scattered throughout the world, prematurely drawn away from their new homes on the faith of a contingent crusade against Austria. His decision is shown by the fact that Austria found herself forced, on the conclusion of peace with France, not merely to grant an amnesty to the Hungarins who had abjured her banner in time of war, but also to exempt them altogether for the future from her military service, while permitting them to return to Hungary, and restoring them to their civil rights. These men go back to Hungary under no special obligations to Francis Joseph. They will appear among their friends and families as living witnesses to the conscious weakness of House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

That they will be suffered by the Austrian Government to enjoy in quiet privileges which have been wrested from Austria by sheer force, and which will speak more loudly than words to all Hungarians of the only way in which justice to Hungary can be wrung from the Court of Vienna, is utterly improbable. Equally improbable is it that any violation of the terms granted to them after Solferino can be perpetrated without fixing the attention of Europe.—These great results, therefore, Kossuth has won for his country from his intervention in the recent war; that he has forced upon Europe an unmistakable revelation of the obstinate organization of the Hungarian nationality; that he has exposed the seriousness of the fears which Austria still entertains of that nationality; and that he has introduced a special band of marked and recognized enemies of Austrian rule into the very heart of Hungary, under the stipulated protection of the French Empire and of European public law. With the question of "unsatisfied nationalities," still seething and bubbling as it is in the Italian caldron, Kossuth need hardly therefore be more discontented with his summer's work than the Emperor Napoleon has reason to be with his own.—*N. Y. Times.*

Reminiscences of Daniel Webster.

The following conversation occurred at the dinner table where Mr. Webster for the first time met Col. Preston, then a new Senator from South Carolina: "Colonel Preston," said the great Massachusetts lawyer, in his stateliest manner, "I am happy to know you as a member of the body to which it is my pride and honor to belong, but I regret to see that Southern gentlemen so often stand aloof from me." Mr. Preston answered in polite and deferential terms, when the other continued: "The truth is, I am far more a Southern than a Northern man, and I think I should be treated as 'hail fellow' by all my Southern colleagues." "May I beg to know," said the other, "the grounds upon which you make this claim?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Webster. "In the firs place, I am very fond of a horse race, and I believe the turf is a Southern institution; Secondly, I have in my cellar a hundred dozen of the best wine, unpaid for, and that I understand to be a trait of Southern life; Thirdly, before daylight I shall be under the table, and I suppose you are willing to admit this to be characteristic of Southerners." "Enough," shouted the other, laughing, "you have vindicated your claim to be my compatriot."

Some of my readers will recollect the exquisite manner in which Mr. Webster used to relate the following: One night, before railroads were built, he was forced to make a journey by private conveyance from Baltimore to Washington. The man who drove the wagon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that before they had gone far, Mr. Webster was somewhat alarmed. At last the wagon stopped in the midst of a dense wood, when the man turning suddenly around to his passenger, exclaimed fiercely, "Now, sir, tell me who you are." Mr. Webster replied in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle, "I am Daniel Webster, Member of Congress from Massachusetts." "What," rejoined the driver, grasping him warmly by the hand, "are you Webster? Thank God! thank God! You were such an ugly chap that I took you for a highwayman."—*Milburn's Autobiography.*

HE IS NO JUDGE OF PREACHING.

The North Carolina *Christian Advocate*, published at Raleigh, in its issue of the 21st ult., gives the following annecdote of Gen. Jackson, in illustration of his extraordinary knowledge of human nature. It was given to Gov. Ellis by President Buchanan during his recent visit to North Carolina, and was told by Gov. Ellis in an address to the students of Trinity College at the late Commencement:

When President Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, the friends of a certain gentleman solicited for him an appointment as Secretary of Legation. Although the qualifications of the gentleman were unquestionable, and his friends numerous and influential, Gen. Jackson pertinaciously refused to give him the appointment. And he explained this refusal to Mr. Buchanan by saying, "He is no judge of preaching." "How is that?" asked Mr. Buchanan. "Why," said Jackson, "I attended the Methodist church a Sunday or two ago, and heard a most able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Durbin. It was the logic of the gospel, set on fire by the fervid zeal of devotion to Christ. The effect was very great upon the congregation. All were awed into silence and reverence, and I felt as though I stood before the awful majesty of the eternal God. As I passed from the church, this gentleman for whom the appointment is solicited joined me, and broke upon the solemn feeling the sermon had inspired by saying, 'The preacher has given us a very poor sermon; nothing new in it, only a mere declamation.' Sir," added the old General, "that man is not fit for office; he is not fit to be trusted, because he is no judge of preaching."

And General Jackson did not appoint him to the Legation of Russia. How was he to infer disqualification for the office from want of just views of a sermon, the President did not explain. But the future history of the man proved the instinctive foresight of Jackson into character. Upon Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, he called upon the President, whose first words, after the salutation, were, "I told you that man was not to be trusted, because he was no judge of preaching, and sure enough, he has been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in him." And so it was, the gentleman had become guilty of a breach of all the principles which are dear to a man of honor and integrity.

This incident gives us an interesting glimpse of the peculiar character of General Jackson, and is quite suggestive to persons who make or hear criticisms on sermons.

THE DUELIST AND THE BIBLE.

A young man, the son of French Protestant parents, was turned aside from the paths of religion and virtue, during his attendance at the University of Paris. In the pursuit of sinful pleasure, instead of enjoying satisfaction, he was a terror to himself. "When I reached the age of twenty-six," he said, "I was in the sight of God as a madman, or like the horse which spurns the bridle, rushes furiously into the battle, and falls, being wounded suddenly from every quarter. I had taken my degree and entered on the duties of my profession, (as a barrister,) when in one of my fits of ungovernable passion, I had a quarrel, which ended in a challenge to a duel with one whom I thoroughly hated, as I regard him as a rival. Our combat (why not call it our mutual purpose of assassination?) was to take place in secret. I spent a whole day and night in preparing for it, and still I could not look forward to it without horror. Not that I dreaded being wounded or killed, for I was unfeeling and my heart was hardened, but my Bible frightened me. I had laid it aside in a closet; and to this closet I went to seek the sword with which I intended to meet my opponent. I opened the closet; it was nearly midnight. I climbed a chair, and reached to the highest shelf, feeling for sword, when I laid my hand on my Bible. A sudden chill ran through my veins, and without any time for deliberation I took the book, opened it, and still standing on the chair, I read the 10th Psalm, which was the first passage on which my eyes rested; thus the voice of the Lord once more resounded through the dark recesses of my soul. I read with breathless eagerness, and still went on reading, though my uneasiness increased, till I came to this verse, 'Wherefore doth the wicked contemn God? He has said in his heart thou wilt not require it.' I felt confounded, and throwing myself prostrate on the floor of my room, I sobbed aloud and groaned, praying for pardon from God for the sake of Jesus. I dared not rise; I was afraid even to look up. I felt the eye of God was upon me, and my sorrow was not to be described. The tortured criminal does not suffer what I then felt; and about an hour passed away, at the end of which time I felt somewhat more calm, and sat down, still holding the Bible in my hand.—God had rescued me. The prayers of my poor mother were heard, and my sinful soul was restored to the narrow way of life, which indeed I had never totally forgotten, though I had in so great a degree trodden under foot the truths I had learned, seeking to crush them as I should a serpent. What followed? My duel was a painful subject, and I resolved to give it up. But this was not all; I was filled with sympathy for him whom I had regarded as my adversary, and I longed to make this known to him, and also to those who were to have been the witnesses of our crime. The day began to dawn, and the hour for our meeting arrived. My companions came to see me; but I had gone on first, and hastened to the wood which had been the place chosen for the duel. I reached it first, and felt that the Lord was graciously present with me. My adversary, accompanied by his second and mine, arrived there, and perceiving me, he cried out, 'Here I am make ready.' I answered seriously, but with much feeling, 'I am ready, in the presence of God, to ask pardon of you if I have offended you, and to forgive you any wrong you may have done to me.' 'Coward! scoundrel!' he exclaimed, 'this is your meanness.' 'You need not insult me,' I added, 'I speak in the presence of God, who sees us both. He has humbled me and touched my heart, and I repent and acknowledge my folly before him, and entreat you also to fear him, and no longer to reject his mercy.'"

God prevailed. The contest was dropped, and I returned to town, urging my companions no longer to live in rebellion against God. I know not if they yielded to my entreaties, for I left town shortly afterwards, and had no further intercourse with them. But I cannot describe the joy of my pious mother, when she saw me to be such as she desired, and felt that the infinite love and mercy of the Lord had been manifested to me.—*The Divine Life.*

HOW TO DO GOOD.

It is, first of all and principally, *to be good*—to have a character that will of itself communicate good. There must and will be active effort where there is goodness of principle; but the latter we should hold to be the principal thing—the root and life of all. Whether it is a mistake more sad or more ridiculous, to make mere stir synonymous with doing good, we need not inquire; enough, to be sure, that one who has taken up such a notion of doing good, is for that reason a nuisance to the church. The Christian is called a light, not lightning. In order to act with effect on others, he must walk in the Spirit, and thus become the image of goodness; he must be so akin to God, and so filled with his dispositions, that he shall seem to surround himself with a hallowed atmosphere. It is folly to endeavor to make ourselves shine before we are luminous. If the sun without his beams should talk to the planets, and argue with them till the final day, it would not make them shine; there must be light in the sun itself and then they will shine, of course. And this, my brethren, is what God intends for you all. It is the great idea of the gospel, and the work of His Spirit, to make you lights in the world. His greatest joy is to give you character, to beautify your example, to exalt your principles, and make you each the depository of His own Almighty grace. But in order to this, something is necessary on your part—a full surrender of your mind to duty and to God, and a perpetual desire of this spiritual intimacy; having this, having a participation thus of the goodness of God, you will as naturally communicate good, as the sun communicates his beams.—*Bushnell.*

CULTIVATE ENERGY.

Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of the system, languor, and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained mental power, and well-exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, the firmness for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as may be overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness, if met by indulgence, will not only remain weakness, but become infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor, both of mind and body, will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that "it is better to *wear* out than to *rust* out;" but it tells a plain truth, rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard, even to the shortness of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of *life*, giving no other cognizance of its possession, By work, or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgment of the value of life, of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnest, active industry, is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing source of happiness. It is obedience, for it is God's great law for moral existence.

A NEW aerial ship is in course of construction near New York city, under the direction of the aeronaut Lowe. It has been christened the *City of New York*, and is designed for a trans-Atlantic voyage. It is five times larger than the largest balloon ever built, having diameters of 130 and 104 feet, and a hight of 350 feet, and a capacity of holding 725,000 cubic feet of gas. The basket is to be twenty feet in circumference, and four feet deep. It is to have one Ericsson engine, and a propeller, and its construction involves an expense of $20,000.

VARIETIES.

ANOUNCEMENT is made of a new invention for magnetizing the driving wheels of locomotive engines, to make them cling to the rail without slipping. It is claimed that by this means the adhesion of the wheel to the track is increased seventy-five *per cent.*, and that a locomotive of seventeen tons becomes as efficient as one of thirty tons as ordinarily used. If this is true, it will effect a great saving in the cost of locomotives which now need to be very heavy, in order to draw large trains.

THE MS. of the New Testament discovered by Tischendorf, in Egypt last spring, is remarkable for its completeness, as well as for its antiquity. It contains the entire New Testament, not a leaflet being lost, and is the only one among the MSS. of the New Testament of a thousand years old and upwards, which is complete. It is supposed to have been written in the fourth century, as early as the Vatican Codex, which having been known for 300 years, has been but recently edited and published by Cardinal Mai.

THE Emperor Napoleon III. will be present, in October, at the inauguration of a collossal statue of the Virgin, erected on a rock, in the town of Puy, and formed partly of guns taken in the Crimea.

THE Empress Eugenie has just presented the dress worn by her on her first appearance at church, after the birth of the Prince Imperial, the embroidery of which cost $25,000f., to the statue of the Virgin on the altar Notre Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles.

MR. HENSHAW, of Dummer Academy, N. H., has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Rutgers' College, N. J.

BANCROFT'S eighth volume of the United States History is about to appear. It will include the period from the battle of Bunker Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence—only a little more than a year. The historian proposes to rest from his labors after the preparation of two more volumes, coming down to 1782. It is stated that he regards our republican system as too much of an undecided experiment to be treated further at present, in a satisfactory manner. Bancroft's first volume was published twenty-five years ago.

BELIEVE.—Dr. Johnson could not find the primary meaning, nor the origin, of the word *believe*. It was formed from the Gothic *Belifian*, which is something by which a person lives. When a man believes anything, he adapts his life to it. Hence the great significance of this word. When a man professes to believe Christianity, and fails to conform his life to it, he thereby shows that he does not believe what he professes. There are many such persons to whom Plato's use of the word *opinion* may be correctly applied. Plato said that "opinion is the half-way house between ignorance and knowledge," and a great many opinions take their final longe in the dominion of ignorance.

WHAT A TESTAMENT DID.

It used to make me shudder to hear Willie H—— pass the house, he was so profane. Many times have I called my little ones from their play when I have seen Willie going by, as he drove a neighbor's cows to and from the pasture. Such vulgar and profane language I had never heard from the lips of a child. One day a lady called him to her.

"Do you go to school, Willie?"

A gruff "No," was the only reply.

"Can you read?"

"No, not much; and I dont want to."

The lady pitied the boy. He had no encouragement or instruction at home. His parents were very poor, and, what was far worse, vicious, and the people with whom he lived saw little to encourage them to instruct him. After a few kind enquiries—

"Will you call a minute, as you go back, Willie?" the lady asked.

He consented with a look of wonder, and she bought a nice New Testament, and wrote his name in it. In due time he called, seemed pleased at the interest the lady felt in him, and promised her that he would try to pick out at least one verse a day in his New Testament, and that he would go to meeting the next Sabbath.

Now a year has passed. Among those who statedly worship at yonder church, there is not a more punctual or attentive person than Willie H——. I love to watch him as he sits with his eyes riveted upon the minister, seeming to drink in every word he utters. The same little Testament is seen in the Sabbath-school as often as the week comes round. With his lesson well learned, and his hair neatly brushed back from a fine open brow, and in his clean "go-to-meeting suit," you would not recognize him as the ragged, rough, vulgar boy of a year ago. He still passes my house upon his daily errand, but the children are no longer called away at his approach. He is as modest and respectful as he was formerly rude and profane.—*Presbyterian.*

POLITENESS AT HOME.—Always speak with politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else, except at home; but there they are coarse and rude. Shameful.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment toward their friends and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

"My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother, for they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains of gold about thy neck."—Proverbs i, 8-9.

CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or farm, fly over lands, sail upon seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds not an associate for his happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared.—*American.*

THE PACIFIC.

OUR AGENTS.

We have three gentlemen in the field, who are authorized to act as agents for this paper—Mr. R. H. Cady and Mr. A. Elliott. We ask our friends to give them every assistance in their power and to make it their duty to give good support.

☞ We would remind the friends of the *Pacific* that we have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

TO LATER SUBSCRIBERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

YOUTH'S.

"HOW FOR DEAR LIFE."

"No, ma'am, I don't get up to be perfect," said Charley to me, when I asked him if he was a good boy.

"Do you mean that you don't *pretend* to be perfect, or that you don't, *want* to be perfect?" I asked.

"Oh, I'd like to be perfect well enough, but it can't be."

"Jesus bade us be perfect, and no one has a right to say that what Christ has commanded is impossible. Do you think you are even getting a little better every day, Charley?"

"No," said he more in earnest, "but I don't think I get any worse. I keep on about the same."

"Are you trying hard every day to be good!"

"No," I don't have to try very hard to keep just so. I do get mad pretty often, but not oftener than I used to. A boy must have some spirit, you know."

"Yes, a boy must have some spirit.

"The passions are horses high-mettled and strong,
They hasten the carriage of life all along;
You may curb them, and rein them, and mould them at will,
But take out the horses—and the carriage stands still."

Your passions are mere colts now. You can break them in to perfect management, and make great use of them hereafter. But if you do not break them in now, they will grow strong and wild; and some day when occasion arouses them, they will rush on with you to ruin. Think of the immense difference to you whether your 'carriage of life' is hitched to wild, ungovernible brute force, or to gentle, well-trained, beautiful strength."

"But," said Charley, "last year, when I really did try to do better, I never seemed to get on any!"

"Listen to this. I was once sitting by my window looking down upon a river. Its deep and silent waters were bearing on toward the ocean; yet were as smooth as your little looking-glass. Clouds were looming up from behind the hills, and throwing gloomy shadows across the river, and all the sloops were lowering their sails, and dropping their anchors, so as to ride out the squall in safety.

"The clouds rolled over us their dull, dark gray, and slanting drops of rain fell, while little gusts of wind ruffled the water in broad belts, and far up stream I could see the vessels pitching and tossing where the squall was coming down upon us. Just then a scow, with two boys in it, came rowing up stream past our boat-house, close inshore, with wind, current, and tide all against it. A scow is a wide, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, and of course it is hard to make any speed with it, even in the best of times.

"I looked closely to see who the boys were, and I perceived that they were the city cousins of my next door neighbor, who had come up to spend their vacation in the country. They were rowing with might and main to reach home before the squall overtook them. I knew they must be terrified, for they were quite unused to managing boats, and the danger threatened closely. Soon the storm burst upon them and it rained so furiously that I could not see them, but when that gust was over, I caught the dim outline of their boat; they were no nearer home, though they tugged manfully at their oars. Another gust came and hid them. In ten minutes it had spent itself, and I saw them once more. They were in the same place exactly—had not gained an inch, yet they were working, pulling, straining, bending, fighting hard with wave, and wind, and current, I watched them till my back ached, and yet they had not got past the little trunk which they were opposite to when the squall came up.

"At last one boy looked back at the clouds, and saw another pelting, driving shower coming. He threw his oar into the bottom of the boat, and hid his head in his arms—crying no doubt from fear and despair. The other boy was obliged to stop rowing, too, of course, but he seemed to be urging his friend to work again; and alas! meanwhile their boat was being swiftly driven down the stream toward the wide desolate ocean.

"At length the crying boy took an oar again, and they both rowed with all their might, pulling up stream. They seemed to make no progress, but they held their place, and when the storm was over they were only a mile from home—only a mile from comfort and warmth and love. They rowed easily and gaily back, and proudly showed their blistered hands to prove the hard work they had done. If they had relaxed the efforts which seemed so hopeless, they would have been that night in the midst of the dreary ocean, never again, perhaps, to see mother or home again.

"There is no such thing as standing still in life's current. Do not drift into the sea of sin, Charley, without an effort. Hold your own when storms of passion assail you, and then in calmer times you will easily shorten the distance between you and perfection. And every struggle against the current of anger or passion of any kind, if you *do* hold your own, will make you more of a man, a strong-souled, masterful man."—*Independent.*

KATE AND THE GOAT.—I used to know a sweet little girl whose name was Kate, but she had a great fault, which sometimes got her into trouble—she was very stubborn.

One day she had to cross a little stream of water on a plank, which served as a footbridge; but just as she got on one end a goat stepped on the other. Now Kate determined that she would not give up to a goat; so they met on the middle of the plank, and stood still for a few minutes looking at each other. The goat *could* not turn back; so, as Kate *would* not, he ended the dispute by pushing her into the water, and walking quickly over. She soon screamed for help, and was taken out dripping wet, and quite mortified.

Though we should be firm in matters of duty and principle, let us not be stubborn about trifles; nor too proud to yield when we ought to do so.—*Anisa.*

A BEAUTIFUL thought is suggested in the Koran: "Angels in the grave will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but what good deeds thou hast done while in the world to entitle the to a seat among the blest."

THE PACIFIC.

REV. A. L. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, November 17, 1859.

Righteousness Exalteth a Nation.

A recent overland mail brought us accounts of a singular attempt made at Harper's Ferry to override the laws of these United States, and to interrupt the action of the constituted authorities by armed violence. As soon as the news of it reached the higher powers, the necessary steps were promptly taken to put it down, troops were dispatched at once to the scene of action, and of course the disturbance was immediately quelled. This is as it should be.—Whether, as we see it stated in different quarters, the principal actor in the above mentioned attempt was partially insane; crazed by the diabolical deeds which he had seen done by much greater villains than himself, and by the sufferings which he had himself undergone at their hands; or whether his insanity was only a moral darkness of vision which led him to do wrong, knowing that what he did was wrong, it was alike fitting and proper that the majesty of the law should be vindicated, and the actors in any such nefarious attempt brought to speedy and summary punishment. None will be more ready than we to uphold at all times the supremacy of order, and it gives us pleasure in regard to the present occurrence to find some ground for praising our present rulers; all the more so that we have, on so many occasions, had cause to look upon them in an exactly opposite light.

The time is not yet so far back in the past as to be beyond the memory of any of our citizens, when deeds of violence were perpetrated in Kansas, a thousand times darker in hue, more atrocious in the ferocity of passion displayed, and more protracted in duration, than the entirely hopeless, and comparatively insignificant attempt of which we have just heard. Why were not these put down at once by the strong arm of the law, just as in the present instance? Why were large bodies of men permitted to march and counter-march through the country, to fight sanguinary battles with cannon and rifle, to fortify and beriege towns, villages, and places of strength, as if we had been transported back by some magician's wand to the time of the Robber Knights of Germany? Still nearer to the present is the time when a bloody massacre of peaceful travellers was perpetrated at the Mountain Meadows; nearer yet the time when the rulers of Utah Territory openly and defiantly proclaimed their intention to resist the central authority of our government; when they levied, trained, and armed troops for that purpose. Where was then the promptness of action which we have had occasion to praise on the present occasion? Why was the sending of troops delayed for many months? Why was their march procrastinated after it had been commenced? Why, when they had taken possession of the hostile territory, was the action of the few honest officials who had accompanied them, thwarted rather than assisted by the higher powers, the rebels condoned, and the perpetrators of the massacre shielded from investigation instead of being brought to the condign punishment which their awful crime deserved? We do not care to indicate any answer whatsoever to these questions of ours; for none can be given which can in any way exonerate James Buchanan, and the cabinet which has acted under him, from censure of the very gravest character. If the feeling of the country had been such that their endeavors to quell the disorders were rendered abortive by the want of support, then it was their duty to resign at once, and throw the responsibility upon the country. But the idea of such a thing is perfectly futile; it is patent to all the world that the appeal was never made, nay, that no serious endeavor even to put a stop to the disorder was ever made; and all the world has also formed its opinion why it was not. Such things ought not to be. If the government of our country is not to be guided by correct moral principle, if justice is to be done upon one class of offenders and not upon another, if any miserable considerations of party politics are to direct its action, then adieu to all unity or concord at home—to all respect from foreign powers. Yet who can deny that the policy of our country has been, and still is, influenced to a very great extent by just such despicable considerations of what is expedient for the dominant party, whatever that party may be? Is it not notorious that the whole patronage of the government is bestowed, not on the principle of economy and efficiency, but on that of partizan influence? Are not all the appointments of our diplomatic agents to foreign countries made from the same despicable motive? And is not even the foreign policy of our country directed, not nearly so much by any consideration of what is just to our neighbors, as well as fair for ourselves, as by a calculation of what will tell most on our elections? It is out of the question to suppose that by any such course of conduct we can procure for ourselves even ordinary respect abroad; equally futile to hope that it will bring us peace and prosperity within our borders.

We have on a previous occasion observed that personal moral character was the first consideration which ought to be attended to in choosing a candidate for office. We spoke then more immediately of local or State officers, but the rule is universal in its application, and in no way can the true patriot do better service to his country than by using his efforts to have this principle universally recognized. Not the most available man ought to be the candidate selected, but the man who is first honest, then capable; the spoils do not belong to the victors, but every man whose qualifications fit him for the service of his country has an equal claim to be employed in her service, whatever may have been his vote at the last election. It grieves us deeply that it should be necessary to insist upon truths like these, which ought to be truisms in every man's practice; but so long as it is necessary, the blow shall always be struck in vindication of the right, fall on whom it may.

Temperance in San Francisco.

Among the many remarkable things which are now commanding public notice and interest in our State, temperance in San Francisco is certainly taking the lead.

The Dashaways held a meeting Sunday November 6th, of which we give the following items. The Hall of this Society is situated on the corner of Pine and Sansome streets. Many ladies were present, and we are glad to notice the interest they feel in this good cause, as indicated, at least, by their increased attendance. After singing the temperance anthem,

"Let Temperance and her sons rejoice,"

the President, Mr. Whitney, introduced brother Highton. He spoke of the great good the Dashaways had done in the short space of nine months since their existence, not only at home, but abroad. He was followed by Dr. H. Gibbons. He dwelt on the fact of the amount of money the Dashaways must have saved since their organization. He said he had well authenticated evidence, that the Dashaway influence was felt among the liquor dealers, and he had no sympathy with them in their loss of patronage, for what was their loss was gain on the side of the Dashaways; and he hoped it would increase more abundantly until the final victory was gained.

The speaker then gave a high compliment to the ladies when their influence was in the right direction, but thought they had done much harm by offering the wine-cup even to those they loved most; he thought there was more drunkenness among women than was generally known and admitted, especially in what was called high life; that it was harder to reclaim drunken women than drunken men—they fell lower and must be raised higher. It was a gloomy picture to see a man drunk, but for woman to be a drunkard, it was horrible beyond description. He related some cases that had fallen under his own observation. with solemn and thrilling interest.

The Dashaways are now engaged in establishing a library for the use of the members. A large melodeon has also been purchased by the Dashaways, at an expense of $400, for their Hall. Last Sunday night the meeting was very much like the man's speech which he didn't make, which he said was better than the one he did make, the crowd that couldn't get in was greater than the crowd inside—great numbers went away for want of room.

Among other speakers, Dr. Rowell made a speech which made a strong impression on the audience, who listened to him with profound interest, and will do good.

For the Pacific.

A Letter from a Californian.

MR. EDITOR—We are wont to regard the *Pacific* and the *California Christian Advocate* as "institutions" of the State, because they are of old standing, and because they are bold and fearless advocates of every thing which concerns the well-being of the country; and, although religious journals, are not afraid to speak their minds on subjects which affect the material interests of the State. To us, who burned our boats when we landed, and expect to leave our children and our children's children on these beautiful shores, the questions which involve the wealth and material prosperity of California, are only second in importance to moral and religious ones. Editors of religious journals, it seems to me, cannot do their whole duty without examining the entire field.

In this, and two or three following numbers, I wish to say something on a subject which lies at the foundation of our progress as a State.

One of the peculiarities of our condition is, that every thing has to be done at one and the same time. In older communities, a new house replaces an old one; a new academy or church edifice is required not more than once in a generation; and when the demand comes the whole community unites in the labor, thus making it light. But it is not so in California: private dwellings, school-houses, colleges, churches, court-houses, city halls, jails, penitentiaries, and asylums of all kinds, must go up at once, side by side. Hence civil corporations, school directors, and religious societies, are forced to depend upon those immediately interested with them, and cannot look to their neighbors for help, simply because their neighbors have as much on hand as they can well manage—peradventure, a little more. Much has been done, and well done too, in the ten years of our existence as a people; but we are only just beginning; towns, cities, docks, railroads, state-house, asylums for the deaf and dumb, for the blind, for the poor, have all yet to be built, and built soon. Besides all this, the millions of acres of our tule lands are to be converted, at great expense, into rice fields; and the hundreds of millions of valley lands are to be fenced, and provided with the necessary accompaniment of houses, etc. I speak not now of the stupendous outlay of money required in our mines, in order to their successful operation.

Under these circumstances, the rapid accumulation of money is more important to us than to any of our sister States. Unlike them, we have not grown up by a regular, slow process, but, Minerva-like, have sprung into full being at once, fully armed and equipped, and we must have the "sinews of war" at once.

To all this our friends abroad say, "Well, you have the money to do all this; you possess a greater amount of gold than all the rest of the Union besides." We admit this; but the gold is not ours; it is taken from our placers and from our mountains; it is sent down our rivers and bays to this city; it is here assayed and cast into bars or coin and sent abroad, to those who supply us with the absolute necessaries of life; the gold is theirs, not ours. On an average one million a week leaves our shores, never to return. More than fifty millions of dollars leave us every year, and those very millions we pre-lingly want to carry forward the various works just referred to, and more. We must in great part, *retain them*, if we are to secure the magnificent destiny which God has placed within our reach.

How is our gold to be retained among us? This is now the gravest question which presents itself to the political economist of California. It is upon this question I wish to say a few things; not because I regard myself as master of the theme—far from it—but because I may be able to shed some light upon it, and, at the same time, call forth others who are far abler than I to do it justice.

The books on political economy tell us that gold is simply an instrument, by the use of which exchanges are effected. Divested of this instrumentality, or characteristic, it is of no value. We cannot eat gold, or wear it, or build houses out of it; but we can *exchange* it for bread and clothes, and for material and labor, and thus supply those absolute necessities. Hence the books lay it down as a fixed principle, that gold or silver, or any other instrument of exchange, will inevitably find its way to the place whence the necessaries of life, or what are considered the necessaries of life, are produced—*i. e.* if a man has ten dollars in his pocket, and his family are in want of bread and meat, his ten dollars will inevitably find their way to the flour and meat merchant. It is all vain for him to talk about retaining it—go it must; his family cannot eat it, and they can and must eat that which it will procure.

This principle or law of political economy is as unalterable, as immutable as any law of nature. As well may States or communities dam up the San Joaquin river, with the hope of preventing its waters from reaching the ocean, as expect, by any acts of legislation, or any combinations of agricultural or trades unions, to retain gold or silver, or any other instrument of exchange, in a country where the necessaries of life are not produced.

What are the necessaries of life to us on this coast? Just what they are in every other agricultural, commercial, and mining community. Are these necessaries produced here? Some of them are. We have bread and meat; but how is the bread raised? where does the farmer find his necessary implements of husbandry? He goes to the Atlantic States for his ploughs and reapers and mowers, and rakes and spades, and forks, and, indeed, every other article he uses. At the same market our mechanics buy their tools of every kind—yea, even to the hickory handles of their hatchets. From the same source all our people obtain their clothing—and *all* their clothing, from a shoe-string to an overcoat—and "made up," at that.

It is obvious that, on all these articles of necessary use, there must be a profit made by the manufacturer, by the Eastern merchant, by the shipper, by the consignee and retail merchant here; and with the exception of the small per cent. made by the last named two, every dollar of this immense sum goes to the East—and there it must continue to go so long as the articles above named are not made here. And I submit, whether it be not simply idle to lay plans for retaining our much needed gold here so long as California is dependant on the East for the necessaries of life? Can we manufacture? Can labor, at the right price, be obtained? A CALIFORNIAN.

Christ the Christian's Present Possession.

The glorious hope of heavan, as its bright visions open before us in the termination of life's journey, is a powerful stimulus to the traveler who is reaching forward to that bright goal. Christ seen at the end of the way as all ready to receive us, and give us full possession of those treasures which are ours to enjoy forever, is worth a life of toil and conflict; but this is not all; we rest far short of the Christian's privilege when we think it is enough that we have a sense of forgiveness which gives us confidence of eternal rest. We may, indeed, have this sense of pardon, and enjoy this hope of heaven, without possessing that deeper knowledge of Christ, which shall keep us now in the constant enjoyment of this personal friendship. Also it is delightful to know that heaven is ours, and to look forward to an inheritance beyond—but we want Christ now all along the way. If I am in a dungeon, I want a friend at hand; to be sure, it would be pleasant to think that some time I may get out, and enjoy the companionship of a beloved one; but how much more desirable would it be to look at a friend right at hand, who would talk to me and cheer me in my present confinement. Christ is indeed our present possession; but the fact of his being such will not avail us any thing unless we appropriate him as ours now, today. One may be looking forward to the possession of an estate which he is some time to inherit, and yet with this expectation right before him, he may not be able to appropriate a farthing to help him out of present embarrassment into which his poverty has plunged him; and thus with this expectation of wealth before him he is suffering for a little money. Just so it is often with the Christian who does not take Christ Jesus as his present possession, and is yet looking forward to that inheritance beyond. We may suffer with thirst by the way, while Christ, the fountain of living waters, is by our side ready to supply our need. We may grope in darkness with Jesus, the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, ready to throw around our pathway a light which shall brighten up every object, and cheer the heart, making all around to glow with the halo of brightness, which shall kindle and keep alive the flame of love around and within the altar of our devotion.

"Seems it to thee a sluggard hand,
That bounds these bars and bolts thee stand,
The ark to touch and hear?
With incense of pure heart's desire,
To keep the comer's sacred fire,
The snow-white ephod wear?"

M. M. B.

Letter from Rev. J. A. Benton.

MR. EDITOR: It is impossible, in the few brief notes I can send you, to furnish any description of what passes before one's eyes, or through his mind, during a long journey. Some incidents, or dry details, and these poorly selected, it may be, are about all you can expect to receive.

From Hongkong we paid a hurried visit to Canton, and then started up the coast for this city; whence, to-morrow, we sail for Japan, leaving these lines to go forward, if they may, in a few days to California.

It was on the 17th of August we came out from Hongkong harbor, through the east passage. We steamed along near enough to the land to see the principal objects very well through our "glasses." There are some stretches of the coast that occasionally remind one of California, but, in general, the hills appear more ragged, sharp, and barren than yours, and islands and island rocks are strewn thicker and deeper along the shore of the mainland. These islands furnish fine harbors and anchorage grounds for ships, and are somewhat picturesque as one sails up among them in a steamer.

We were at "Swatow" one day. This has been made a free port by the recent treaty, although it was actually, but not legally, so previously. The town is not at all attractive in any respect; the fine country lying farther back from the mouth of the river Han. The trade of the place is chiefly in sugars, grass cloths, and coolies. There is a missionary or two here, but there are yet no consuls, and the number of foreign merchants is very small. The importance of Swatow is almost wholly prospective, its navigable waters reaching inland almost to Canton.

Amoy is an old city, and one of the "five ports" long ago opened to foreign commerce. It is about three hundred miles from Hong Kong; has been occupied as a missionary station many years, and has a fair amount of trade. But almost everything in it has a dingy and decaying look, all but some trees within and around the city, which are ever fresh, green, and beautiful, though they be old. The hills that girdle the city are very rocky, piled all over with granite boulders, and rise up three hundred feet, in some parts very steep. In every spot where there is soil enough to cover one, there is a grave, over acres of these hills, and many tombs are dug out of the solid rock. It is sacrilegious to dig open these graves, or disturb them wilfully, yet houses are built among them, and paths run over them, and every human thing is done in the midst of them. Some of them are entirely neglected, and have none to care for them, and are broken through, and one can see the bones of the dead, through places fallen in, not two feet below the surface.

The streets of the city are as narrow as possible, are very dirty and very offensive to the smell, as our guide was pleased to say because the people were economical, and were desirous of saving *everything*. Notwithstanding all this want of elegance in appearance and perfumery, however, Amoy has some note for its sculptures and carvings in a species of soapstone, and for its manufacture of artificial flowers, some brilliant specimens of which we saw.

The wind was blowing a very uncomfortable gale when we left Swatow—but we steamed away from Amoy with a fair wind, and carried all sail for the next twenty-four hours. As the wind then hauled around and blew in our teeth, we took the inside passage, and sailed through still waters among the islands. Between Amoy and Shanghai are two more of the former "five ports," at which we did not call. These are Foo-Chow and Ningpo. Foo-Chow is near one of the largest tea districts, and exports more of that article than any other city—but it does not have a monopoly of that trade. Of Ningpo, I know very little at present, and it is possible I may yet visit it.

Shanghai is situated on the Moosung river, a small tributary of the Yank Tze Kianz, the latter being the great and wonderful river of China, whose waters stain the sea with their muddy color many miles from the line of the coast. The town of Moosung stands at the junction of the two rivers, and Shanghai about twelve miles above. The amount of shipping now here is strangely large for the small river, and scarcely can a ship now find room to anchor within two miles of the city; as it is, vessels are continually getting foul, swinging in this swift and terrible tide.

Shanghai is in the midst of an immense alluvial plain, there being no hills within twenty-five miles of it. The land in the vicinity is, of course, very fertile, and it is easily irrigated by means of canals, the general surface being only two or three feet above the water at high tide. The great, wide valley of the Yank Tze Kianz, is tributary to this city's trade and importance, and it deals largely in silks and other articles. In the way of fruits, we heard of it as distinguished for its fine grapes. I have noticed several varieties that look well, but in flavor they are inferior to those obtainable in your markets.

Despite the monotony of the country around, Shanghai is the most attractive place we have yet seen in China, and for this reason, and others, the pleasantest to reside in. Its more northern latitude is in its favor—its green fields around, and still greener trees—its finely situated foreign quarter, with many spacious and elegant structures adorning it, surrounded by yards and gardens that are filled with shrubbery, and pierced by beautiful walks—and its position as the centre of many important and increasing operations; these combine to diminish, at this point, the general undesirableness of a residence on the coast of China.

Of the special things to be observed in the city and around it, perhaps I may write when I have seen them further. There are missionaries here representing nearly all the Christian churches and denominations of the world that have any Christian love, which is life, in them.

The mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in this region has suffered severely the present season in the loss of two of its younger and most able men—Rev. Messrs. Macy and Aitchison. Mr. Macy was contemporary with me at Yale, and I knew him twenty years ago a modest, worthy, promising lad. He came to China while yet a youth, and afterward returned to America to study more, and then come to this field again, where he has fallen in the midst of his days. Not having known till my arrival below, that he had been called away, I had promised myself much pleasure in meeting him once more, after so many years and on so distant a shore; here to revive the memory of scenes that lie ever on the sunny slopes of life, and are warm with the glow of youth and bright with bows of promise.

Of Mr. Aitchison I knew something also at Yale, through mutual friends, without any personal acquaintance, although he was several years younger in college. He was a fine scholar there, had been there five years or more; had been in the suite of Gen. Ward, the American Commissioner to Pekin, in the capacity of an interpreter, and died on his way hither again, of dysentery, about a fortnight ago. All this is sad. It is discouraging. It is painful. But God knows best; and, in a beautiful hymn of Dr. Bacon's, we are thus enjoined:

"Weep not for the spirit now crowned
With the garland to martyrdom given,
O weep not for him; he has found
His reward and his refuge in heaven."

"But weep for the mourners who stand
By the grave of their brother in tears;
And weep for the people whose land
Still must wait till the day-spring appears."

This city is rather a favorite place for the residence of missionaries, and it is chosen with wisdom, I presume. The people of this section—the natives, I mean—have the reputation of being in some respects superior to the Chinese of the Southern provinces, and more hopeful subjects of missionary labor. But it must be owned that the past of such labor in China has not accomplished much in the way of abundant returns, and that the future of such labor is involved in darkness and uncertainty. The Chinese are becoming more suspicious and distrustful, and are beginning to exhibit symptoms of hostility toward the religion, which, and the attempts to propagate it, they have hitherto regarded with a strange indifference.

It is fifty years since Protestants began to send missionaries to the Chinese; thousands of treasure and scores of precious lives have been given to the work; and yet, to our human view, but the slightest impression has been made on the empire, at a few points, and none at all on the masses of the people. The Roman Catholics have been at work here for centuries, and still their numbers are comparatively few, and their bishops are all foreigners. But, after all, there may be hope, and it may have been worth while to do all this, and glorious days may be at hand. Yours,

SHANGHAE, Aug. 30th, 1859.

Female Seminary, San Jose.

A friend who recently visited this seminary writes:—I went with Rev. Mr. Hamilton this evening to call at this institution. I confess it was doing it little justice, nor was it what I desired; for I wanted much, to pass the day and listen to the recitations, but could not. What I saw, however, together with what I knew of the school before, convinced me that it was worthy of more notice than it has received. As to its location at this late day nothing need be said to make known the choice advantages of San Jose as a place for schools.

The building occupied is well situated and adapted to the purposes of the school. It accommodates a limited number of boarders, and as many day scholars as are likely to apply for the present. Fully qualified teachers are employed to give instructions in the branches usually taught in such schools. The standard of graduation is not to be lower than in Eastern female seminaries.

Mrs. Bucknam opened the school some two or three years ago, with the earnest desire to make it a permanent institution; and she deserves success and has a very good prospect of attaining it. But she cannot do it according to her desires, without the active sympathy and co-operation of the citizens of San Jose, as well as the patronage of the public generally. To found such an institution and conduct it through the trying period of its first experiments, before it requires a name and a reputation, is a work too great for a lady to accomplish alone.

And besides, it is a work for the common good, and all the citizens of the place have a real interest in it. When it is once established and is doing its full measure of good, all will look upon it with satisfaction and point to it with pride. It becomes the people of a city, therefore, when an institution like this is so worthily and prosperously commenced, to study to help it on—to encourage those devoting themselves to it, and speak in favor of it wherever it may do good. That place is favored that contains such a seminary as this may in a few years become.

Benicia, for example, has boasted at times of being the head-quarters of the Army, and of the Navy, and of the State Government; but the city is probably now best known as being the seat of a Female Seminary, and it is likely to prove a distinction of more value than all the rest.

San Jose may, in a few years, be equally favored, if the citizens who understand its best interest, help to build up this seminary to its full measure of usefulness, and I am happy to learn that many of them are not slow to join in the undertaking. I make these remarks because, in the absorbing pursuit of business, these things are often overlooked, and the noblest enterprises languish for lack of deserved support, and because they are applicable to many other places in this State where excellent schools are beginning, besides this of which I am here speaking.

The expenses at Mrs. Bucknam's school are not high. The present session continues till the 25th of May next, when it will close with the annual examination.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 25th.

THE question is frequently asked, who cares for the Seamen? The answer: The friends of Temperance and of Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Rowell, pastor of the Mariner's Church, that worship in their chapel on Clark street, below Davis, between Jackson and Pacific, has kindly offered the use of his place of worship every Sunday, from the hour of one to two o'clock P. M., to the friends of Temperance and Christianity, for the purpose of promoting Temperance among the Seamen. The first meeting was held last Sabbath; the number was not large on account of the short notice, but the meeting was encouraging in a high degree. All friends of the cause are invited to attend the next Sabbath, without regard to the different organizations; the only strife will be to see who can do the most good to benefit the Seamen and mankind in general.—Then we invite the Dashaways, the Sons of of Temperance, the Temple of Honor, the Good Templars, and last and not least, all young persons in favor of forming bands of Hope. The meeting will be precisely at one o'clock P. M., in the Seamen's Chapel on Clark street, Sunday next.

Address of Hon. J. A. Banks.

It is wholly unnecessary to resort to imagination in order to depict the horrors and the enormous physical, moral, intellectual, and pecuniary evils which necessarily flow from the general use of intoxicating beverages. A simple glance at the startling facts which the statistics of our country present, is far more than sufficient to convince any rational, thinking man or woman of the existence of an imperious necessity for speedy, united, harmonious, organized action in favor of the cause of Temperance. The general use of intoxicating drinks is the result, not of a natural desire, but of a perverted, depraved, beastly appetite, which is created by bad philosophy, erroneous maxims, pernicious social customs, and the seductive arts of those who derive support from the ruin of their fellow men. Let us briefly consider the cost of gratifying, or attempting to gratify, this unnatural appetite; and permit me to say, in advance, that the statistics I am about to present have been obtained from the most reliable sources, and rest upon the authority of men, in regard to whose judgment and veracity there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt. They are men, who by education, experience, position and integrity, are rendered worthy of our highest respect and entire confidence.

The cost of the intoxicating liquors consumed in the United States, at the very moderate price of fifty cents per gallon, is at least $30,000,000. The cost of the time wasted in consequence of the use of liquors, is at four cents per hour, at least $54,000,000. The cost of supporting the paupers caused by drunkenness, is $8,000,000. The *pecuniary* loss resulting from the premature death of 30,000 drunkards, is 30,000,000; making, in dollars and cents, an annual cost to the United States of $122,000,000. To this we must add the cost of prosecuting and sustaining 45,000 persons, who by the use of liquor have been changed from useful members of society to criminals. We must add the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 relatives and friends of the victims of intemperance. We must also add the amount of losses resulting from the carelessness and mismanagement of those addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and, without exhausting a tithe of our items, to this almost inconceivably great aggregate, we may finally add the hopeless moral ruin of the 30,000 who annually stagger unprepared into drunkard's graves. As members of society and citizens of this free Republic, it may not be amiss to consider that our taxes are four times greater than they would be if our country were free from the dark, blighting, damning curse of rum—the bane of civilization and disgrace of an enlightened age.

Careful estimates, founded upon reliable data, enable me to present the following startling, incontrovertable facts. Of the paupers in the alms-houses of the United States, nine-tenths were made such by the use of intoxicating drinks. Of the criminals in the different prisons, seven-tenths were habitually intemperate, or were under the influence of liquor when they committed the crimes for which they were convicted. Of the murders committed, 21 in 22 are committed by habitual drinkers or upon habitual drinkers, or while one of the parties is under the influence of strong drink. Of all the crimes committed in the United States, four-fifths are clearly traceable to intemperance. Of the children prosecuted and imprisoned for crimes, four-fifths belong to intemperate families. According to the testimony of their friends, more than one-half the inmates of our insane asylums lost their reason through the demoniacal influence of rum; and according to the testimony of eminent physicians in different parts of the country, one-fourth of the deaths are precipitated by indulging in strong drink; and fully one half the sickness of the country is directly or indirectly caused by the same vile agent of human suffering. Of those found dead, according to the coroner's inquests, six-sevenths died from the excessive use of liquor; and of those who have died suddenly after drinking cold water, nine-tenths were addicted to the habitual use of strong drink. The annual sacrifice of human life in the United States may with safety be computed at one million of years. In sickly climates, and during the prevalence of contagious diseases, the benefits of temperance and the awfully baneful effects of intemperance are strikingly exemplified. In Key West, on the coast of Florida, during the prevalence of a fatal epidemic, it was found that none perished but those who were addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages. In consequence of this significant fact, the use of liquor was diminished more than nine-tenths; and the result was, that the inhabitants became remarkably healthy. During the prevalence of the cholera of 1832, which swept over the world with a terribly devastating power, four-fifths of those who became its victims were addicted to the use of intoxicating drink. In Montreal, when twelve hundred had been taken with this fatal malady, not a single drunkard had recovered from the disease; and, says an able physician who was practising there at that time, "almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers." In Paris, of the 30,000 victims of cholera, nearly every one was addicted to the free use of intoxicating drink; and the statistics of other continental cities and countries, show that about nine-tenths of the victims of this disease were habitual drinkers. In St. Petersburg and Moscow, during the prevalence of the cholera, the use of brandy was abandoned, and, consequently, notwithstanding the prevailing epidemic, the number of deaths was no greater than usual. The number of members of temperance societies who have fallen victims to cholera is insignificant. Of one thousand deaths from cholera in Montreal during a given time, but two were from the ranks of temperance men. In a Russian city of twenty thousand inhabitants while temperate men were comparatively unaffected by the cholera, every drunkard perished—not one was left. Of two hundred and four cases of cholera in the New York Hospital, there were but six persons who were temperate, and they all recovered, while nearly all the others died. In Albany, where very accurate statistics were kept by thoroughly competent parties, the number of deaths was three hundred and sixty-six; of these one hundred and forty were of persons who were intemperate, fifty-five free drinkers, one hundred and thirty-one moderate and habitual drinkers, and five strictly temperate—using no ardent spirits. At that time, in the city of Albany, the Temperance Society numbered five thousand members, and of this number but two died of cholera, making the proportion of deaths among the members of the temperance society one in two thousand five hundred, while among the population at large—including, of course, this temperance element—the proportion of deaths from cholera was one in fifty.

"In England," says an able and careful statistician, "one-half the madness, three-fourths of the pauperism, and four-fifths of the crime and misery, are caused by the use of spirits."

Fellow citizens, Humanitarians, Friends of Civilization, is it possible these statements are true? Alas, alas, for our boasted progress in the scale of Christianization, disguise it as we may, clothe it in whatever garb ingenuity can invent, or evade it if you will by sophistry, and still, in all its revolting, horrid, hideous deformity, this vast, aggregate of sinful prodigality, murderous crime, squalid poverty, disgrace, wretchedness and unending hopeless misery, presents itself to our unwilling view, and demands our attention, imperatively demands of us, as men, as patriots, and as Christians, to *unite* under the banner of God and humanity to battle against this power of Hell, intemperance. We do not, as we ought, consider how much there is to do and how little we are attempting. Why, the cost of trying to satisfy the thirst for strong drink in the United States, is much greater than that of sustaining our national government; it would annually build twelve such works as the Erie Canal; it would support two such navies as that of England; or it would give a preacher or teacher (to every two thousand inhabitants on the globe. It is more than three times as great as the cost of all the religious and charitable societies in Europe and America. If confined legitimately to our own country, it would give us a school in every neighborhood, a church in every village, a college in every county, and a first class university in every State. It would give to every family a home, and to the people at large the blessings of social and domestic comfort.

Brother Dashaways, one word more to you as citizens of this noble metropolis and our glorious young State. In a few weeks you will be called upon to sum up the accounts of the first year of your existence as an organization. How will stand the balance? You can point with pride and pleasure, not simply to the saving of $200,000, which by your efforts has been secured; that is a trifle of comparative insignificance; but you can point to hundreds of once degraded beings now elevated to a position of true manhood; to homes, once wretched, made happy; and to a thousand other achievements that will speak, in a language that can not be misconstrued or misunderstood, of your fidelity to humanity and of your peaceful triumphs. You have done much; but much yet remains to be accomplished. Let us be true to the high and noble principles we have espoused, and looking to God for his blessing, let us go forward unitedly against the common enemy of all that is pure and high and noble in humanity, and ere long the Dashaway banner will wave triumphantly over a truly free, enlightened, prosperous, and happy people, redeemed from the despotism of rum.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Officers of the Grand Division for the current year: John Wade of San Francisco, G. W. P.; Edwin Faxon of Michigan City, G. W. A.; H. B. Wilson of Placerville, Grand Scribe; Samuel Heald of Napa, G. T.; John S. VanDoran of Petaluma, G. Con; F. M. Shields of Sacramento, G. Sen.; Rev. L. Waugh of Petaluma, G. Chaplain.

Deputies for the State at large: W. R. Kerr of Stockton, Grand Lecturer; Rev. S. B. Rouney of San Francisco, Grand Lecturer; John W. Owen of Santa Clara, D. G. W. P.; Z. D. VanEaton of Placerville, D. G. W. P.; A. D. Jones of San Francisco, D. G. W. P.; Edwin Faxon of Michigan City, D. G. W. P.; George E. Montgomery of Sacramento, D. G. W. P.; Rev. H. H. Rhees of Ione City, D. G W. P.; Rev. L. Waugh of Petaluma, D. G W. P.; Grand Scribes address San Francisco, Cal.

Officers of Golden Gate Division, No. 12: I. M. Blood, W. P.; S. C. Blake, W. A.; Wm. Waring Habersham, R. S.; James P. Bennett, A. R. S.; Charles S. Sawyer, F. S.; Z. Snyder, T.; Jos. R. McKelvey, C.; Geo. W. Walkington, A. C.; Wm. Henderson, I. S.; Asa Demuck, O. S: J. D. Pearson.

The Last Great Triumph!!

The characteristic of the nineteenth century, to which future generations will point with admiration and gratitude, is the triumph of mind over matter as evidenced in the numerous invaluable achievements in the mechanic arts—displaying its conquests in the almost total annihilation of time and space, by the railroad and telegraph, and in a thousand and one inventions, all tending to lighten the labor and elevate the mind of man. Of the numerous inventions of the present day, that should be placed side by side, in the foremost rank of all, and regarded as blessings, we instance the printing press and the sewing machine—the former throwing off its printed sheets at almost lightning speed, furnishing food for the mind, and the latter doing away with nearly all the tedious drudgery of the house, thus economising time, that the first may be enjoyed.

To our numerous friends in the city and through the State, who look upon all the mechanical successes of our countrymen with a feeling of national pride, and who may wish to see the last great triumph, we would advise them to call at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, in this city, and witness the truly wonderful performance of the justly celebrated machine of Wheeler & Wilson. The sewing done by this unrivalled machine is really surprisingly beautiful, as everybody will testify after seeing the numerous specimens on exhibition at the above place. It matters not whether the fabric be coarse or fine, the texture hard or soft, silk, woolen or cotton, from the coarsest family sewing to the finest article of a lady's or child's wardrobe, this invaluable machine performs equally well. It makes a perfectly elastic flat stitch of great strength, and one that will not rip or ravel, and the same on both sides the fabric; a stitch so fine as to be hardly visible to the naked eye, up to any size or degree of coarseness, at the pleasure of the operator.

The sewing machine of Wheeler & Wilson is a beautiful piece of workmanship, handsome enough for any room in the house, very strong and simple in its construction, and seldom, if ever, getting out of repair; it is, in fact, ever ready for use and always reliable. The superiority of this machine over all others, aside from its great strength and simplicity of construction, is its ability to make any stitch that can be made by hand, with marvellous rapidity, and, of course, with much greater evenness and beauty. It is, emphatically, the housekeepers friend, saving as it does, an endless amount of drudgery and time.

The combined excellencies of the Wheeler & Wilson machine are such as to make it without a rival, and it may truly be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of sewing machines, and the blessing of the age. To those purchasing, we say, *get the best*, and in making the selection of this last great triumph of Wheeler & Wilson, you will be led to exclaim with the philosopher of old, "Eureka! Eureka!" I have found it! I have found it!

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Three Days Later.

At the time of going to press the Overland news is being telegraphed from Willow Station, 60 miles from Gilroy.

The steamer Persia arrived at New York Oct. 26th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th of same month.

The exequatur of the U. S. Consul at Leghorn had been withdrawn on account of political intrigues.

The war steamer Hero is preparing for Vancouver Island.

The money market of Paris has been depressed, but rallied.

The Pope prolongs his stay at Castle Gondolfo owing to the agitation at home.

An American frigate had arrived at Jaffa to demand satisfaction for the murders committed there three years ago.

An attempt was made by convicts on board the ship Ararat to take possession of the vessel, they were defeated with the loss of 26 of their number.

The Theatre Royal at Hull had been completely destroyed by fire; no lives lost.

The Russian ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had been summoned to meet the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw.

Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, is dead.

Garabaldi has issued another proclamation to the army of Italy, of a warlike tone.

The steamer Great Eastern leaves for Portland Oct. 26th.

The passengers who left California in the Golden Gate on the 15th of October arrived at New York the 24th, making the trip in 19 days.

Hon. J. R. Giddings denies any connection with the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

State Items.

CEMETERY IN STOCKTON.—We learn with pleasure that an Association is about being organized in Stockton for the purpose of establishing a rural Cemetery.

THE Nevada papers are agitating a railroad connection between that place and Auburn.

THE sum of $2,500 has been forwarded by the Secretary of State to New York for the purchase of books for the State Library.

THE outstanding indebtedness of Sierra county on the 31st of October was $61,852 49.

LARGE PAYMENT.—Mr. Kimball, the County Collector, paid into the County Treasury on Tuesday last $31,000, being the largest amount of money ever paid into the Treasury at one time since Placer county was organized. This money was for property and Foreign Miners tax collected during the month of October.—*Placer Herald.*

KILLED.—Geo. Miller was killed in a tunnel at Timbuctoo, on the 7th inst.

RAIN IN THE NORTH.—Our exchanges from the Northern part of the State are filled with items concerning the late rains in their respective localities, which fell, in many places, to such an extent as to sweep away bridges, fill the sloughs so as to render them impassable for teams, and cause serious detention to stages.

BRIDGE GONE.—The splendid iron tubular bridge across the Yuba at Park's Bar was swept away by the high water on Saturday last. The bridge was not quite completed.

THERE are in Sonora, Tuolumne county, 380 children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of whom 361 were born in California.

FOUR bears have been caught at the Mountain House, Yuba county, within the last three weeks.

STATE TREASURY.—The amount of money in the State Treasury, Nov. 5th, was $577.695.

A NEW jail is in course of erection at Napa. It is built of hammered granite, and each stone is fastened to its fellow by iron pins inserted in the masonry. The walls and partitions between the cells are of a single thickness of granite, and each block is sufficient in itself to keep it in its place in spite of all efforts for its removal. The cell doors are of iron, and very strongly secured. A wall 20 feet high will surround the building.—*Santa Cruz News.*

ATTACK ON A STAGE BY FOUR ROBBERS—TWO OF THEM KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.—On Monday morning, the 7th inst., as the stage was going to Sacramento from Todd's Valley, and when a short distance from the latter place, four robbers made an attack on it, which resulted in the killing of two of them and the wounding of another. It appears that a policeman of Sacramento city, named Dan. Gay, had received information from some source that the stage was to be attacked; and, with a party consisting of several others, was in it at the time the attack was made. The precaution had been taken to leave the passengers at a station.—Four men approached the stage and ordered the driver to stop, when the firing commenced by the party in the stage, and was returned by the robbers. The result was that two of the robbers were shot down and a third one wounded. The stage driver also received a shot in the thumb. The fourth robber made his escape, and the stage drove on. None of them were recognized, though it was thought that one who fell near the stage was a Mexican.

SNOW fell at Forest Hill, Dutch Flat, and other places in the upper part of Placer county on Wednesday last.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—J. W. Claussen, who resides at Gold Hill, Nevada county, had both arms broken on the 3d inst., near Jenkins' ranch, on the Washington road, by being thrown from a wagon.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.—Hereafter a daily mail will be carried between Auburn and Nevada. There has never been a direct mail communication between these two important towns, except for a few weeks, although there has been a contract for such service in existence for some time.—*Placer Herald.*

THE WATER WORKS.—The Water Works in this city have at length been completed, and the water was thrown into the tanks several days since. We learn that everything connected with it works admirably and that the tanks are now nearly full of water. We are also informed that the disagreeable mineral taste of the water, which many objected to, has entirely disappeared, and that it is now entirely pure and sweet.—*Marysville Express.*

HAY, which a few weeks ago could be purchased from ranchers on the Mokelumne and San Joaquin for $10 per ton, is now held at a much higher figure; $14 to $15 is the common price. We learn that the prices paid in the mountain market varies from $25 to $30.—*San Andreas Independent.*

VALUE OF LAND NEAR JACKSONVILLE.—Mr. James Pool sold his claim on the borders of Jacksonville, Oregon, during the week, to Mr. John Bigham, for $16,000. The tract has somewhat over 500 acres of fine rolling and meadow land, with portions of it well timbered. There are but few improvements upon the claim. Both gentlemen are old residents. This sale will give to persons at a distance an idea of the valuation of property in this valley, and show to them that there are few places in Oregon which offer equal inducements for settlers to come and take up the yet unoccupied lands. Mr. Pool located this claim in 1852, himself and Mr. James Claggage being the first to settle here.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

MINT STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER.—During the month of October, says the *Alta*, 73,628 ounces of gold bullion, worth $1,247,993, were deposited in the Mint; 30,763 ounces of silver bullion, worth $38,123, were purchased, and $1,180,975 were coined; of which coinage $1,150,000 were in double eagles, $10,000 in half dollars and $20,973 in refined silver bars. Among the deposits were considerable amounts of Fraser river gold, and among the silver purchased was some from Washoe.

Miscellaneous.

THE indications are that the Freshman Class this year will be the largest ever admitted to Yale College. The number of applicants last week was nearly 200, a hundred and fifty-four of whom had already been admitted; forty others had been examined, thirty of whom were under conditions, to be decided soon. It is probable that a large number of these will ultimately be received, making in all a class of nearly 175.

HON. OLIVER J. MORGAN, of Louisiana, has presented to Bishop Polk, of that State, the handsome sum of $40,000, as the foundation of a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry in the Episcopal "University of the South." This munificent donation makes up the entire amount of $500,000, required by the charter for the establishment of the proposed University.

THE Schenectady *Star* says that Dr. Nott is now able to walk out, and with more ease than at any previous time within the last ten years. His late severe illness has not only entirely passed away, but has left him with more strength and in better health than before, though he is now in his eighty-seventh year.

MESSRS. CARTER & BROTHERS will publish within the next two weeks the sixth volume of Dr. Sprague's celebrated Annals of the American Pulpit—being the Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit.

INDEMNITY for the past—pay up. Security for the future—pay down.

Mining Items.

RICH DIGGINGS ON MCCLOUD RIVER.—A correspondent of the Nevada *Democrat*, writing from French Gulch, Siskiyou county, under date of the 22d ult., says:

"Information has just reached here that a Mr. Brewster, formerly a resident of this vicinity, has been murdered by the Indians on McCloud river, whither he had gone on a prospecting tour. Some years since he started up that stream on a similar mission, but was driven back by the Indians, and narrowly escaped with his life. On that excursion, he obtained such flattering prospects as to lead him to believe in the existence of rich and extensive diggings on that stream, and he frequently expressed his determination to return as soon as he was able, and try his fortunes there once more, little calculating, however, upon so speedy and unfortunate a termination of his hopes as has succeeded. It is generally believed that that river and its branches, are very rich in gold deposits, while it is well known that they water some of the finest country on the western slope of the Nevada; but the hostility of the Indians inhabiting that section, has prevented its settlement. This state of things cannot last much longer. An enterprising and wealth-seeking population are crowding toward that region, and though at the sacrifice of some lives, will ere long tap the fountains of wealth, now so feloniously guarded by those ignorant of their worth and application."

MINING AT FIDDLETOWN.—In regard to mining, things never looked more prosperous. We have every variety of diggings—surface, ravine, hydraulic and drifting—and all remarkably remunerative. At the American hill, although it has been drifted and almost (as it was thought) exhausted, Wilson & Co., are taking out dirt that prospects three dollars to the pan. On Slate creek ridge extensive diggings were struck last spring, and now something like a dozen of companies have got out huge piles of dirt, prospecting from twelve and one-half cents to one dollar to the pan, and are only waiting for the water to wash out their piles. Another great desideratum in mining, cheap water is about to be furnished. The Cosumnes ditch, having changed hands, the present proprietor has reduced the price of water from twenty cents to twelve and a half cents per inch; and, for the purpose of prospecting new ground, will furnish water at his own risk, which, to persons hunting diggings, is a great item. If he lives up to his present avowed policy in regard to water, no one can have cause to complain. The late rains have rather taken us by surprise—a pleasant one, however—and the ditch being full of water, I expect shortly to be able to chronicle some big strikes. Hundreds of men can find good paying claims in this vicinity. In fact, there is no camp in the State where the diggings are generally better that I have heard of.—*Cor. Sac. Union.*

SILVER ORE FROM WASHOE.—Two loads of silver ore—12,000 pounds—were shipped for San Francisco on Friday from Sacramento, says the *Union*, on the Eclipse, to Davidson, and two loads —4,500 pounds—arrived last evening, and will be shipped below to-day. The former lot was from the Ophir and Central Company, Washoe—the latter from the Ophir Company. The ore is shipped to J. R. Whitney, of Sacramento, by whom it is forwarded below. Up to this date (with the exception of one load of 2,093 pounds from the Central Company, which is close at hand,) there has been received and sent below from here, by Mr. Whitney, sixteen loads from the Ophir Company—51,550 pounds—and eight loads—11,400 pounds—from the Central Company. Total, twenty-four loads, 92,950 pounds. The freight from the mines to Sacramento was originally seven cents, but is now fixed at five cents per pound. The teamsters arriving on Friday evening state that new and richer mines have been discovered eight miles this side of the Ophir and Central Company's claims; that there are at least one hundred teams in the valley that will be compelled to return, and that there are several teams loaded *en route* for Sacramento.

At the hour of going to press the Mail Steamer of the 20th ult., from New York, had not arrived.

IF ANY of our readers, or their friends, are suffering from any Bronchial or Pulmonary affection, they should try Newell's Cough Syrup; we can recommend it as the surest remedy now before the public. See testimonials in another column.

DASHAWAY HALL,
San Francisco, Nov. 14th, 1859.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC":

Gentlemen—At a meeting of the Dashaway Association, held on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., I was instructed by unanimous vote, to return you the thanks of the Association, for your liberal proffer in tending through Bro. Thurston, a portion of your paper to be devoted to the interests of the Dashaway cause, and to serve as a medium for communications on the subject of Temperance.

Assuring you that your proposition is held in high appreciation, and that means so available will be most happily embraced on every opportunity presented.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
P. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

DIED.

At Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 12th, of consumption, Sarah E., wife of Daniel S. Sheldon, aged 30 years and 1 month.

She bore her severe sufferings with Christian patience and resignation, and died peaceful and happy, trusting in that Savior who had been her portion in life.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Golden Gate Division, No. 12, S. of T., hold their regular Weekly Meetings every Thursday Evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, 176 Montgomery street, near the southeast corner of Jackson. Public Temperance Meetings are held every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

M. BLOOD, W. P.
WM W. HARKNESS, A. R. S.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION MEETS EVERY Monday Evening.

MORNING STAR TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 2, meet every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, corner of Washington street and Jones' Alley. All Templars visiting the city are invited to attend. By order of the Temple,

J. W. R., W. R.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SHEW,
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
No. 113 Montgomery street.

AMBROTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
MELAINOTYPES,
LEATHER PICTURES,

Taken in the highest perfection of the art, and at the lowest prices for good work. Being extensively engaged in the sale of Stock and Materials used in the business, a large assortment of Frames and Cases can always be found at my establishment.

GILT OVAL FRAMES

Of all sizes and in great variety for sale at lowest trade prices. Of these, I am constantly receiving from the Atlantic States many beautiful patterns.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Painted in Oil, and retouched in Crayon or India Ink, by a French artist in my employ, and who is the best artist in this country. Please call and examine the best specimens of this work that can be found here or elsewhere. I challenge comparison by a discriminating public.

My gallery is always open to receive visitors,

EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS,

When it is closed, though my competitors continue open. no10-

1,500
TOBEY & ANDERSON'S
GENUINE
PEORIA STEEL PLOWS!!

THE BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD, AS attested by the 5,000 FARMERS who now use them in this State and Oregon. They have been used for years throughout the Western States, where their superiority over all others has long been an established fact. At every Fair, where they have been placed on exhibition, they have been awarded the first premium. The popularity of these Plows has been such as to induce other parties to imitate them. None are genuine unless manufactured by TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Ill. All sizes of the Peoria, from a No. 5 to out 10 inches, to a heavy 20-inch Breaking Plow Also, a great variety of outside brands of Steel and Cast Plows, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times by

A. B. SOUTHWORTH,
44 Battery street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Also, for sale by dealers generally throughout the State nov10-3m

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS Alto or Soprano Singer, or position as Organist in some Church of the city. Address "H B. G," Box 1,046.

Refers to Vice-President Breckenridge; Rev. Dr Bullock, Walnut Hill, Kentucky; Rev. S. W. Speer, D. D., LaGrange, Texas; Prof. Johnson, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Hon. C. B. Palmore, LaGrange, Tenn. oct30tf

NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP.

I HAVE but little to say in relation to the merits of this Syrup. For the last twenty-five or thirty years I have known it as a valuable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for the past ten years have possessed the original recipe for its manufacture. IT WILL CURE the most violent Cold or long seated Cough; and in cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, I have ever found it an agreeable and effectual remedy.

It is not my intention to leave my legitimate business, to turn a maker or a vender of what is generally, and often most erroneously, called a "Quack Medicine;" but knowing that I possess a valuable recipe, I am desirous that the public should avail themselves of its advantages. Many of my personal friends and more scientific acquaintances have already done so, and could I not refer to them, under the full assurance they would most cheerfully endorse all that I have said, or may hereafter say, in relation to the merits of this Syrup, *the article would not now be offered for sale.*

Try it in any case of a Cough or a Cold, the Asthma, the Whooping Cough, a Sore Throat, the Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, CONSUMPTION not excluded, and I am sure of your favorable testimony to add to that of all those who have already done so.

PRICE, $1 00 per bottle. Forwarded by Express to any part of the State for $1 50 per bottle.

WM. NEWELL,
70 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Sir.—I have had occasion to use your Cough Syrup in case of a very severe cold, and am happy to say I found it a speedy and most effectual remedy, one to which I shall again resort with great confidence when similarly affected. I shall also take pleasure in recommending it to others.

Yours, &c.
CAPT. DAVID VAN PELT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20th, 1849.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Dear Sir:—I would like to give you more than an ordinary recommendation for your Cough, or Pulmonary Syrup, for it is truly no ordinary remedy. I have used it for several months past in my family, and am satisfied that all have been materially benefited by it. I take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends, many of whom have used it and speak of it in the highest terms.

Yours, &c.
JAMES PRATT,

Mr. Pratt is a Printer at Towne & Bacon's, and resides on Minnie street, between Third and Fourth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Dear Sir:—About a month since I procured a bottle of your Cough Syrup for my little boy, aged six years. He had taken a very violent cold some four or five weeks previous, and suffered much from a cough. He became very much debilitated, so much so, indeed, that we were apprehensive he had the Consumption. Be that as it may, your Cough Syrup cured him.

Respectfully yours,
H. P. HUBBARD.

Sansome street, near Clay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Sir:—Having received much benefit from the use of your Cough, or Pulmonary Syrup, I am pleased to accord to it very great merit. As an expectorant, I think it entitled to the highest praise. Most of the members of my family have made use of it in cases of Cold, Cough, Sore Throat, etc., and it has, in every case, given immediate relief, and I have no hesitation in saying that I deem it justly entitled to the merit you claim for it. That it is a valuable remedy for Bronchitis, I fully believe from my own experience.

Respectfully yours,
R. D. WATERS,

Mr. Waters is Publisher and Proprietor of the *Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current*.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Dear Sir:—I do not remember to have ever given a certificate or letter in favor of any medicine until now. I deem it not only a privilege, but the duty of any one who has received a real benefit, to inform his neighbors of the existence of a really meritorious article for the cure of disease. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that I can say a few sincere words in favor of your Cough Syrup.

I have suffered for several weeks past with a most distressing cough, produced by a cold which had settled upon my lungs, causing me very great pain. So severe and constant was my cough that I was compelled to neglect my business, and my forebodings were anything but pleasant, as I had already lost some of my nearest kindred by consumption. I commenced using some of the usual remedies, to several of which I gave a fair trial, without perceiving the least benefit, but on the contrary I felt that I was rapidly growing worse. Several medical prescriptions were also exhausted, and still I got no relief.

At this time, a neighbor and customer of mine told me of the good effects of your Cough Syrup in his family; but so many things had been recommended to me I had but little faith in anything, and had concluded not to try it. But my friend being in my store the next evening, so strongly urged me to try it, that I at length agreed to do so. I commenced taking it according to the directions in case of a severe cold, and in forty-eight hours had taken about half a bottle, and the result was most astonishing.

Why, sir, I can truly say that I felt like a sound man! My cough was completely mastered, the pain left my chest, and I was able to attend to my business as usual. I continued to take the syrup, which lasted two days longer, and I was then rid of every symptom of cough or cold, and I had a most violent, deep seated one to contend with, I can assure you. Hereafter I shall know where, under similar circumstances, to seek a remedy, and what to recommend to my friends who may be similarly afflicted.

I am, sir, a stranger to you, never having seen you to my knowledge, but the gentleman who recommended your Cough Syrup to me, assures me that in allowing you to use my testimony as you may think proper, I will not be enhancing the interests of an unworthy person, you may therefore make such use of the foregoing as you think proper.

If there are any who wish to hear further as to its virtues in my case, I can at all times be found at my place of business,

Very respectfully yours, &c.
M. WOOLLEY, Grocer,
363 Stockton st. between Vallejo and Green.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7th, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL,

Dear Sir:—I can speak in the highest terms in favor of your Cough Syrup. It is, in fact, the only thing of the kind I have ever taken fully justifying all that has been said about it. Less than half a bottle of it completely cured me of a most violent cold, the remaining portion was taken by my mother, who joins me in its recommendation. Respectfully yours,

J. W. SHATTUCK.

Office of the *Pacific Methodist*.

VOLCANO, Sept. 22, 1859

GEO. HEACOX, ESQ.

Sir:—The party using NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP is Rev. S. W. HULL. He says that he has received more benefit from the Syrup than from all the other medicines and remedies he has tried. He will be in San Francisco in about one week from this time, probably on his way to the Sandwich Islands or the Southern Coast of California, for the benefit of his health, and as he will want a few more bottles to take with him, we will give him a letter of introduction to you.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. JOHNSON & CO.*

* G. J. & Co. are Freeman & Co.'s Agents. Mr. Heacox is of Freeman & Co. in this city.

MRS. G. B. OLIVER, who, with her husband, are well and most favorably known at Columbia, Tuolumne Co. says, writing from Burgusonville, Delaware Co., N. York;

"We found your Syrup of great use to us. Indeed I do not know what we should have done without, as we both took heavy colds on leaving San Francisco. It was particularly serviceble to George, who, owing to the state of his health, would, I think, have suffered severely without it." SARAH B. OLIVER.

BUFFALO, June 15, 1859.

MR. NEWELL,

Sir:—This will be handed you by a friend of mine, Mr. C. A. WATSON, who is about returning to California. He is interested with me in a claim which we have at Weaverville. I have desired him to procure two or three more bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup for me. That which I had of you on my departure from San Francisco, has done a good work for me, even more than you promised for it.

The violent cough with which I had so long been troubled, and had good reason to fear would terminate in consumption, has entirely left me, and I am rapidly gaining my usual weight and strength. Perhaps my journey and the associations of home, have had something to do with it, but I must admit that I think your Syrup had more.

I hope soon to be in California again, where I trust to have the pleasure of meeting with you.

Respectfully Yours,
HENRY A. BARTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1859.

MR. WM. NEWELL.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your question, "What seems to be the general opinion of those who have used your Cough Syrup?" we answer, That during the past four or five months we sold, at retail, from one to two dozen bottles per week, and have rarely, *certainly not in more than two instances*, heard of a case in which it has not afforded entire and ample satisfaction to the purchaser." Respectfully Yours,

LEWELLING & WEBB,
Clay street, one door below Montgomery.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

The reputation of these Machines
IS NOT
"Known throughout the Civilized World,"
BUT
OVER 30,000
OF THEM HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE
LAST TWELVE MONTHS!!

☞ Being more than double the sales of any other sewing machine, known or unknown, throughout the civilized world, including "the rest of mankind."

THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ON
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,

Have established their Superiority over all others for Family or any other kind of work, coarse or fine, it being utterly impossible for any "complicated, two-needle, absurd CHAIN STITCH Machine," to compete with the finished, compact, rotary

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
OF
WHEELER & WILSON.

☞ The well known FACT that these Machines have taken the FIRST AND HIGHEST Premiums at every State Fair at which they have contended throughout the United States, WITHOUT ONE EXCEPTION, and also at the United States Fair, OVER Singer's, Grover & Baker's and ALL OTHERS where the Judges were composed of Ladies of the highest social standing, of Tailors, Merchant Tailors, and the most skilful, respectable and experienced Mechanics, in the Union,

PROVES THE FACT

THAT THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
ARE FAR, VERY FAR
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
AS REGARDS
REAL UTILITY,
AND THIS
NATIONAL ENDORSEMENT

Has been subscribed to emphatically in every city, town and village IN CALIFORNIA,

As well as at the State and County Fairs.

THESE EIGHT SPECIAL & EXCLUSIVE
RECOMMENDATIONS
—OF—
Wheeler & Wilson's Machines,
ARE:

1. Beauty and elegance of STITCH alike upon both sides of the fabric.
2. ECONOMY of Thread.
3. SIMPLICITY and thoroughness of construction.
4. Portability, EASE OF OPERATION and management.
5. SPEED.
6. STRENGTH, FIRMNESS and DURABILITY of seam that WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.
7. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.
8. Compactness and ELEGANCE of MODEL and finish.

THESE FACTS

Are now so completely and incontestably established, that no one however biased pretends to dispute them,

But tacitlyAdmit

that not only for Linen and Fine Work is

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Family Sewing Machines

Superior "to any other in the world," but better entitled in all respects to the reputation of being the

"Housekeepers' Companion and Friend."

For these reasons, it is no wonder that these Machines have so rapidly superseded all others in California, as well as in the United States generally.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines

Have secured and justly maintain pre-eminence for sewing every kind of material. It works equally well upon Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, STITCHING, SEAMING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, HEMMING, FILLING, &c., are executed with a strength and beauty superior to any hand work.

ASSERTIONS ARE NOT PROOFS,

And fortunately TENS OF THOUSANDS of unimpeachable endorsements can be produced to show the ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY of these Machines over all others.

These Machines are put up in the MOST ELEGANT STYLE.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD CASES,
ELEGANT MAHOGANY CASES,
SUPERB WALNUT CASES,
HALF CASES,
PLAIN TABLES,
FANCY TABLES,

and in a variety of other styles, which we shall be happy to show at our salesrooms,

Cor. Sacramento and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Machines are WARRANTED, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who purchase Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

WARREN & CARPENTER,
167 Clay Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING New Books:

ADAM BEDE;
LIFE FOR A LIFE;
OUT OF THE DEPTHS;
THE LAND AND THE BOOK;
HENRY ST. JOHN, GENTLEMAN;
THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM;
GERMAINE, ETC., ETC.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF
Portfolios, Portmonnaies, Fancy Shell Boxes
And a variety of articles adapted for presents.

General Agency for American and European Newspapers and Magazines. Subscriptions received at Pub lishers' prices.

WARREN & CARPENTER,
nov10-1m 167 Clay street, above Montgomery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

Now and Choice Varieties for Retailing,
Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STEOBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

GET THE BEST.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW STYLES
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Are almost Noiseless in Operation,
Unequaled in Speed,
Ease of Operation,
Beauty of Execution,
Simplicity of Construction.

PRICES FROM $75 TO $150.
OVER 2000 IN USE IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

READ THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING LETTER:

ATHENS, Greece, July 20th, 1859.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., Boston:

Gentlemen—My wife is so much pleased with your Sewing Machine, that she has addressed a few lines to you, expressing the high degree of satisfaction that it has given her. But as she has written to you in Greek, and thinking it possible that you may not read with facility that language, she has requested me to translate it for you into English, which I have done, and enclose herewith both the original and the translation.

And I must add that I myself ever admire your Machine, and that it has been of immense use to my family, and to many others, who are poor, and whom my wife has gratuitously assisted in sewing.

Yours, truly,
JONAS KING,
Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

TRANSLATION OF MRS. KING'S LETTER TO THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

"Benefactors of the Female Race:

It is now about three years that I have the happiness to use your machine for sewing, and also the pleasure of aiding others, who are poor seamstresses, and all wonder at the rapidity of the work of the machine, and praise and admire the wisdom of the inventor, and bless you also.

I therefore recommend to all families to purchase without fail, your machine, and propose to all the ladies to unite with me, and crown you with olive and laurel.

May you have health.
A. A. KING.
ATHENS, 7-19 July, 1859.

Εὐεργέται τοῦ γυναικείου φύλου.

Εἶνε περί που τρία ἔτη ὁποῦ ἔχω τὴν εὐτυχίαν νὰ μεταχειρίζωμαι τὴν μηχανὴν σᾶς, καὶ εἶχα ἀκόμη τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ βοηθήσω πολλὰς πτωχὰς ραπρίας, καὶ ὅλοι ἀποροῦν τὴν ταχύτητα τῆς ἐργασίας τῆς μηχανῆς, καὶ ἐπαινοῦν καὶ θαυμάζουν τὸν σοφὸν νοῦν τοῦ ἐφευρετοῦ ἐπίσης καὶ σᾶς εὐλογοῦν. Συσταίνω λοιπὸν εἰς ὅλας τὰς οἰκογενείας τὴν ἀφευκτον ἀπόκτησιν τῆς μηχανῆς σας, καὶ προτείνω εἰς ὅλας τὰς κυρίας νὰ ἑνωθοῦν μὲ ἐμὲ νὰ σᾶς στέφανώσωμεν μὲ ἐλαίας καὶ δάφνας ὡς εὐεργέτην τοῦ φίλουμας.

Ὑγιαίνετε.
Ἐν Ἀθήναις,
τῇ 7/19 Ἰουλίου, 1859.
A. A. KITT.

What is especially claimed for the "Grover & Baker" machine is—

That it makes a STRONGER and HANDSOMER seam than is made by hand, or by any other machine.

That it makes a more ELASTIC seam, which will withstand the tests of wear, and washing and ironing, better than that made by any other machine.

That the speed at which it can be used is higher than any other, and the power required to operate it is less than that required by any other machine.

That it is nearly noiseless in its operation.

That its construction is more simple, and its liability to disarrangement less than any other.

That it can be more quickly learned, more easily kept in order, got ready for use, and changed from one quality or grade of work, than any other.

Its applicability to the entire range of Family Sewing—from the finest and most delicate texture to the heavier and coarser fabrics.

That it uses thread or silk from the ORIGINAL SPOOLS—no re-winding—no shuttles or bobbins to fill.

That it finishes its work and fastens the end of every seam; each stitch is independent of its neighbor.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Thread, Needles, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

R. G. BROWN, Agent,
118 Montgomery street,
nov8-3mis SAN FRANCISCO.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

OUR MACHINES HAVE REPEATEDLY TAKEN THE FIRST Premium at various State Fairs, in competition with ALL others. They make the INTERLOCKED stitch (which cannot be unravelled,) ALIKE on BOTH SIDES or NOT, at the will of the operator—do not get out of order without great abuse, and will execute every variety of work in the most beautiful style.

See what the Scientific American says, and that ought to be good authority.

"Mr. Singer has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more Patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the HIGHEST DEGREE PERFECT. No one man has done so much towards the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as has Mr. Singer. He ought to be well rewarded.

A great deal is being said about the different kinds of stitches. Singer's Machines make the best stitch known and make it in the best manner. But read the following from the only two houses in San Francisco engaged in the manufacture of general clothing:

J. H. DUNNELL, Esq., Agent for J. M. Singer & Co.,
151 Sacramento street.

Dear Sir:—We take great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the merits of your Sewing Machines for manufacturing purposes, and we can do so with more propriety as we are using ours and others. We manufacture all kinds of clothing, both light and heavy, and have used for about a year the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and the Quaker City, and for some months the Singer's Machines. The Quaker City Machine we have discarded as worthless to us. We still use the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines on light clothing, for which it is adapted, while we employ a number of your on all kinds of clothing. Your Machines give us no trouble in getting out of order, and we can fully recommend them for all purposes.

Respectfully yours,
BARNETT, BANKS & CO.
72 and 74 California street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1859.

Mr. J. H. DUNNELL, Agent of J. M. Singer & Co., No. 151 Sacramento street:

Dear Sir:—We have to say in reply to your request as to our opinion of Sewing Machines—that we have used Grover & Baker's Machines some years in the manufacture of General Clothing, and we have also tried the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. The first we consider pretty well adapted to certain kinds of work, and the latter to fine work only, but from its extreme liability to get out of order and trouble to operate—not reliable. We have now used Singer's Machines for some time, and we can recommend them without hesitation as the best now in use. The work done on them is preferred by our customers, and they will sew fabrics, fine or coarse quality, well; and, in addition, they are less likely to get out of order than any machine we have used.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER & CO.,
87 Sacramento street.

Our Family Machines, at $75, will do all the sewing of a family in the best manner. As an evidence of the popularity of different machines in San Francisco, where the Fairs are held, there are ten advertisements for operatives on Singer's Machines to one on all others.

A fine assortment of Silk Twist, Threads, etc., etc., on hand.

J. H. DUNNELL, Ag't,
oct3 180 Sacramento street.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium Sewing Machines.
AT REDUCED RATES.

THE CHARACTER OF WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says—"IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL; SIMPLE, NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER."

WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and

WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. ONE machine does the work.

HEMMERS for sale at reduced prices, with each machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars.

H. C. HAWDEN, Agent,
Office, Montgomery Street, cor. Sacramento.

N. BROWN,
STUCCO PLASTERER,

No. 10 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

Ornamental Cornices, Centre Pieces, &c.,
Put up in old or new houses.

Old Ornaments Retouched and Repaired.

Rooms Whitened or Colored;
Plastering Repaired.

Particular attention paid to the repairing, coloring or whitening of Churches. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to.

☞ All work done satisfactory, and at the shortest notice. oct27 3m

FIRST PREMIUM!

We have received no less than Ten First Premiums at the Industrial Exhibitions of the Mechanics' Institute, for the superiority of our BOOK, CARD and JOB PRINTING, over that of all competitors. These Premiums were not given for samples prepared expressly for exhibition, but for those selected from work executed for regular customers, in the ordinary course of business.

Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

For Book Work, we have large sizes of beautiful NEW TYPE by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material. We have in operation two of Adams' Patent Power Presses, for Book and Newspaper work, universally acknowledged to be the Best Presses ever invented; and by the use of Steam Power, are enabled to do work with great rapidity and at very low rates.

Orders from the Country receive prompt attention.

TOWNE & BACON,
125 Clay St., cor. Sansome, San Francisco.

TYLER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
American, English and French STATIONERY,
Standard and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
Bibles,
Prayer and Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Testamentics,
CHILDREN'S
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers,
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 WASHINGTON STREET,
oct20-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,
JUST OPENED.

THE FARM.

THE LIGHT OF HOME.

The lights at home how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the home fire to gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied by the toils of day,
And sunk for glory, gold, or fame,
Where loving lips will lisp our name,
Around the light of home.

When through the dark and stormy night
The weary traveler homeward hies,
How cheering is our twinkling light
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light at home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joys and love that banish care,
Around the light at home.

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door
The weary laborer to greet,
When the tough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart,
Around the light at home!

ORIGINAL.

The Value of the Sugar Beet.

When we take into consideration the enormous quantity of sugar consumed, the universal demand that exists for it, and the high price which it has commanded for several years past, it is certainly very remarkable that the attention of agriculturists and capitalists in this country has not been directed to the cultivation of the Beet as a source from which this invaluable article could be obtained, at a profit which would liberally remunerate the investment of labor and capital.

The fact that crystallyzeble sugar could be obtained from the Beet, was discovered in Europe over a hundred years ago; yet, notwithstanding the importance of the discovery, it has not until within a very recent date been cultivated there, for this purpose.

Under the reign of Napoleon the great, the effect of the various wars in which he was engaged, upon commerce was such as to create a great scarcity of sugar in Europe, and at one time it commanded the enormous price of six francs (over one dollar) the pound, and it was during this period, spurred by the additional inducement of a prize of one million francs, that the attention of French and other European chemists and agriculturists was directed to the cultivation of the Sugar Beet.

The production of sugar from the Beet, has been steadily increasing in various parts of Europe, for several years past, until it has reached at the present time, according to government statistics, the grand total of somewhat over *four hundred millions of pounds*; a quantity that is estimated to be nearly eight per cent. of the entire sugar product of the globe. Of the above quantity of European sugar, France furnishes the largest portion, closely followed by the German States, to which however, the production is not confined, but it is also manufactured from the same source in Austria, and as far north as Russia, which latter country produces over *eighty million* pounds per annum.

The beet possesses this superiority over other sugar producing plants, in the greater range of climate in which it can be cultivated, as it can be successfully raised in the most northern latitudes of the United States, where short seasons and early frosts prevent the proper development of saccharine properties in the Imphee, Sorghum and other canes. The average composition of the root of the Sugar Beet, according to the analysis of German, French and English chemists, is as follows: sugar 10 to 15 per cent.; gluten, fibre, etc., 5 to 10 per cent; water, 80 to 85 per cent. The proportion of sugar has been found in some cases to be as high as 18 per cent., but this latter yield is exceptional and much above the average.

As all new soils produce vegetables in the greatest perfection, it would be safe to assume that the Sugar Beet can be raised in California, of a quality equal, if not superior to those of the Old World, and no doubt with an increased development of its saccharine qualities. According to the testimony of foreign cultivators it yields from fifteen to eighteen tons to the acre with ordinary cultivation, which produces from twenty-five hundred to three thousand pounds of crystalyzed sugar, while the residuum is of real value to the farmer, constituting as it does a superior article of food for cattle or swine, as it contains, as stated above, a considerable quantity of gluten. It is a crop easily produced even on light lands, and is not as exhausting to the soil as many other crops, especially the cereals.

The American manufacturer of Beet Root Sugar would not have the same losses to sustain and delays to encounter that perplexed the European producers, for profiting by the result of their experimental labors, he would commence at the point to which their experience has brought them at the present time. Nor is sugar the only article that can be produced from the Sugar Beet, for it is equally, if not even more valuable for the manufacture of Alcohol. Of which, together with the method in use for the extraction of the saccharine matter and its reduction to sugar, we intend to treat in a future number.

S.

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following is translated from Dr. Girardin and du Breuil, on irrigation:

Vegetables cannot put forth a rapid and vigorous growth unless constantly supplied with a certain amount of moisture from the soil, for this favors the process of germination, hastens the decomposition of manure, and serves to convey the elements which nourish the plant, to the roots; and finally, render the soil so porous that the air and young roots can easily penetrate it.

The greatest drought occurs during the summer, and this time is the most dangerous, because then the plant has the greatest need of absorbing watery substances through the roots, in order to replace and supply the loss occasioned by the evaporation going on so rapidly in its leaves.

Whatever Systematic Irrigation has been for a long time practiced, the beneficial effects produced in the texture of the soil—indeed the appearance and productiveness of a whole region of country, is observed to be changed.

All waters, even the purest, deposit, especially during heavy rains, a portion of costly manures, as slime or mud, and retain certain soluble salts in solution, as magnesia, lime, gypsum, potash, &c., which, during irrigation, are transferred to the soil, whose properties are by these means improved. In addition to the substances already introduced, come the gasses—carbonic acid and ammonia—which, combining with the former, represent all the elements necessary for a vigorous growth of vegetation; and therefore it is evident that all of the effects produced by manure may be replaced by irrigation.

Concerning its importance, Bousingault very correctly said, particularly in reference to meadows, "if a field is not of itself rich enough to render a copious supply of manure unnecessary, it can never be profitably cultivated for a great length of time unless in connection with a meadow." Or, in a word, and on the previous supposition that the soil does not possess a sufficient quantity of inorganic substances to supply directly, without the use of manure, alkaline and earthy salts to the soil, which have become exhausted through continued cultivation, something must be expended every year in replacing the elements carried off by the previous crop. For this reason are lands flowed and enriched by streams, the only ones which allow of a continual exportation of their products without suffering deterioration.

To such belongs the valley of the Nile, and it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense quantity of phosphoric acid, magnesia and potash annually carried out of Egypt in grain.

Irrigation is without doubt the most simple and economical means of increasing the fertility of a field conveniently situated, because it affords fodder in abundance, and in consequence of a good supply of manure. The mineral and organic substances which the water often contains in such minute quantities as to escape entirely analysis, are discovered by the plant and taken into its organism, just as they absorb those gaseous elements which are diffused in the atmosphere in a quantity not exceeding a few ten thousandths, at the same time transforming and condensing them.

In this manner the plant gathers to itself and gives a new form to those substances, which, being dissolved in water, are diffused through the soil and air in order to facilitate their reception and appropriation by animals.

Nothing further is necessary to explain the advantages of irrigation; but to derive the most profit from it, certain conditions must be fulfilled, which at some future time we will endeavor to illustrate.

I send the above as an introduction to a few articles on irrigation.

S. K. SMITH, *Stockholm Depot.*

SLEEP OF PLANTS.—Plants sleep as well as animals; the attitude that some of these assume on the approach of night is extremely interesting to those who delight to study the beautiful phenomena of vegetable life. Some plants exhibit signs of sleep more marked than others. The leaves of clover, lucerne, and other plants close as the sun approaches the horizon; and in the honey locust this characteristic is particularly striking and beautiful. The delicately formed leaves close in pairs at nightfall, and remain so until the rising of the sun in the morning, when they gradually expand to their fullest extent. It is in common garden chickweed (*Stellaria medica*) that the most perfect exemplification of the conjugal love and parental care of plants is observed. At the approach of night the leaves of this delicate plant, which are in pairs, begin to close towards each other, and when the sleeping attitude is completed these folded leaves embrace in their upper surfaces the rudiments of the young shoots; and the uppermost pair (but one) at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaved stalks than the others, so that they can close upon the terminating pair and protect the end of the shoot.

THE GUINEA FOWL.—The Guinea Hen, or Pentado, is nearly an everlasting layer. They are said to unite the properties of the turkey or phesant. They are a native of Africa, though said by some to belong equally to this country, and are easily domesticated. Its flesh is more like that of the phesant than the common fowl, both in color and taste, and is reckoned a very good substitute for that bird. It assimilates perfectly with the common fowl in its artificial habits and kinds of food. Its gait is peculiar as are its cries. They are fond of marshy places—always perch during the night in high situations or on trees. It is a little singular that American farmers do not turn their attention to these fowls. A knowing Jerseyman, named David Bonner, from England, hired a patch of five acres, four years ago, and commenced raising eggs for the New York market. Bonner has never hired any help, and at this moment owns a farm for which he paid $4,700, of which the buildings cost over $3,000. His farm is all paid for; he owes not a cent in the world and he owns a flock which varies from 800 to 1,200 Guinea hens.—*Am. Farmer.*

STICK TO THE FARM.—Amid your plans for the future, never, for one moment, harbor the idea of bettering your condition by entering the arena of commercial life. Do not exchange a home of quiet, real enjoyment for the turmoil and illusion of a city residence. Barter not sweet repose for visions of empty wallets, nor let notes due on the morrow assume the prerogatives of the nightmare. Very poor comforters for care and anxiety are these little *realities* in the commercial world. *Stick to the farm.* What though hard labor be the every day command, it is noble, healthful, and conducive to the full development of the whole man.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

RHODE ISLAND PANCAKES.—To one pint of Indian meal and one pint of rye flour, two table-spoonsful of molasses, 1 tea-spoonful of salt, 1 of saleratus, and 3 eggs, well beaten. Stir with these new milk enough to make a stiff batter, and fry 10 minutes in lard, like doughnuts. When milk and eggs are scarce, we think the following is nearly as good: Mix well 1 quart of Indian meal, 1 quart of rye flour, 2 large table-spoonsful of melted shortening, 5 table-spoonsful of molasses, 1 table-spoonful of salt, a scant tea-spoonful of saleratus, and 1 quart of water. Fry as above.

CORN COOKIES.—One cup of sour cream, half cup butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two cups of corn meal, one tea-spoonful of soda, (rub in the flour dry) half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, half of one nutmeg. Put all in together, mix with a spoon until it becomes a light foam; bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes. Eat with tart preserves for tea. They are delicious.

ROAST BEEF PIE.—Cut the cold roast beef left from a previous meal into thin slices; lay some of the slices into a deep dish which you have lined on the sides with a good puff paste; sprinkle over this layer a little pepper and salt, put in a few slices of tomatoes; another layer of beef, another of seasoning, until the dish is filled; cover the whole with paste, and bake half an hour.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

If reliance is to be placed in the statements made by newspaper correspondents, a studied effort will be made early in the approaching session of Congress to abrogate entirely, or at least curtail, the existing overland mail service. We should not place much confidence in these statements, but for the acknowledged hostility of the Postmaster General to the present Butterfield contract, which was made during the administration of his predecessor. It is a matter of notoriety that months ago Mr. Holt was only restrained from cutting off this branch of the mail service through the counsel of Attorney General Black, and that he then expressed his regret that the explicit character of the Butterfield contract would not admit of its violation, except at the risk of heavy penal damages. The source of Mr. Holt's hostility is not known; certainly it can have no foundation in a wise economy, for the service, in view of its magnitude, is as self-sustaining as hundreds of others that might be named, and is daily increasing in importance. But it matters little to what cause we are indebted for this narrow-minded policy of the Chief of the Department. Certain it is that his views and recommendations will not be without weight in the national councils, and it behoves those who appreciate the great advantages of this means of communication, to adopt measures calculated to check-mate the first efforts that may be made in the direction adverted to. To this end, it is hoped, our representatives in Congress will have availed themselves of all the facts accessible, going to show the indispensable character of the service, not alone to California, Oregon, and the adjacent territories, but to the entire Union. In this they will doubtless be seconded by the bulk of the western delegation, whose constituencies already feel and acknowledge the great importance of these overland facilities, as well as by the representatives of the mercantile classes of the Eastern sea-board. With such aids, and unanimity of action on the part of our representatives, the present arrangement will not, in all probability, be injuriously interfered with.

A prevalent opinion at the East seems to be, or rather it is used by the enemies of the service, that the route as at present located was in opposition to the wishes of the contractors, who preferred a more direct route. This opinion is the reverse of the true state of the case. The present route was selected because it afforded uninterrupted transit at all seasons of the year, at the same time that it accommodated the southwestern, as well as the middle and northern States. Even with some of those who appear to be opposed to the abrogation of the contract, the opinion adverted to obtains. An Eastern contemporary in referring to the hostility of Mr. Holt, remarks—

"The law did not permit him to economise by emasculating the Butterfield contract; but it is still in his power to reduce the cost of that service without reducing the number of trips. He can not only save money, but make himself popular, if he withdraws the condition under which the Butterfield coaches are, in a serpentine fashion, compelled to wind through the deserts of Arizona. The route now traveled has been fixed by the executive department of the government, not only without the authority of law, but against such authority. It was the arbitrary act of Mr. Holt's predecessor, and he can therefore revoke it. Let him authorize Butterfield to choose his own route, and a saving in time and money to the public will be the consequence. The contractors, we presume, would very willingly submit to a reduction in the amount of the compensation fixed by their contract, if they were relieved from the hardship of traversing three thousand miles of arid sands, weekly."

Here is an assumption that a great hardship has been imposed on Mr. Butterfield in the selection of the present route, in the face of the patent fact that the route met the entire approval of the contractors, for the reason that it admitted of uninterrupted travel. But the friends of the service would have no just cause of complaint were the suggestion of our contemporary complied with, to leave the question of route entirely with the contractors, requiring only the service within the present schedule time. They would probably shorten the present route somewhat, in accordance with the experience they have acquired within the past year; but that they would pledge themselves to transport the mail at all seasons of the year by a route much farther north than the present, and within the terms of the existing contract, is of all things improbable.

On this subject there seems to be a woful ignorance, or perversity, not alone at the East, but with many persons in California. Because the route by the South Pass is some eight hundred miles shorter than that by El Paso, and during about half the year can be traveled in several days less time than the latter, we meet with the proposition to abolish the Butterfield route entirely, and substitute therefor that by the way of the South Pass and Salt Lake. We are not at all disposed to disparage the latter named route, and regret the present perplexed condition of its affairs; but that it could be depended on from the middle of September to the following May or June as an uninterrupted means of mail conveyance, is simply preposterous. It is well known that no longer ago than last winter, it could not be traveled at all, and that persons residing at Salt Lake Valley, desirous of visiting the Atlantic States, were compelled to come to San Francisco and take the steamer, or go to Los Angeles to take the Butterfield stages. It is due to the citizens of northern California, Oregon and Washington, as well as to the inhabitants of those sections of country becoming rapidly peopled along the northern route, that mail facilities should be afforded by the South Pass, such as climate and season will permit, but that we should be denied a more regular means of mail conveyance—one that has never yet failed in a solitary instance—cannot and will not be brooked by the intelligent masses on this coast.

The truth is, we need both of these great lines of mail communication, the one when season permits it to be available, and the other *all the time*. We have the latter at present, and should hold on to it, nor permit it to be disparaged by any proposition to exchange it for the former.

It puts us out of all patience when we meet with such gratuitous rigmarole as the following, emanating from a California press. A city contemporary, arguing that the Butterfield line should be abolished, and a daily line by the way of Salt Lake substituted, holds the following language:

"The distance from St Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, by way of Salt Lake, is 1,770 miles, and the distance could be and ought to be traveled by a daily mail in twenty days outside. Thus we see that Congress could, if it would, instead of the present unsatisfactory accommodations, give us daily communication with the Eastern States, in time shorter by a week than the semi-monthly mail is sent by the steamer, or the semi-weekly by the Butterfield route. It could do this, and save $200,000 a year; and why can it not be done?"

Why can it not be done? Such a question, emanating from an Eastern scribbler, who knew nothing about the country, would not be surprising; but from a person who has resided some years in California, and who ought to know, it he does not, something of the subject on which he is writing, such remarks either argue the grossest stupidity, or what is worse, a sectional bias detrimental to the community in which he lives.

LATEST EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

By the steamer *Golden Gate*, on Saturday, we received New York files, and correspondence to 20th ult. Elsewhere will be found detailed reference to markets, and marine affairs. Business presented activity, and there was a noticeable increase in the demand for money. The mania for placing vessels on the berth for California was rather on the increase, and there were at Boston and New York inclusive, fifteen vessels loading for this port. Some discouragement among shippers, however, had resulted from the recently raised advices from this side. Considerable provisions were going on board, and one vessel would bring 1200 bbls Flour, but much of the shipments consisted in heavy articles, such as coal, agricultural implements, &c. Freights were about as last reported.

Notwithstanding that there was an improved demand for money, the rates were easy, and capital abundant. On this subject the *Shipping List* of the 19th ult. remarks as follows:

The bank statements continued to exhibit a conservative policy, and calculated to inspire confidence in financial circles. The foreign imports for the preceding week had fallen to a point of comparative insignificance. They were of dry goods and general merchandise inclusive $2,322,205. The exports, exclusive of specie, amounted in value to $1,095,690, and of specie to $1,430,838.

The latest foreign trade advices presented little that would be of interest on this side of the continent, nor were they regarded as of much account on the other side. Nevertheless, the political aspect of affairs was somewhat threatening to the peace of Europe, though our Atlantic friends seem to have gotten over their disposition to be affected, in a trade point of view, by the first rumors of a foreign war. In regard to European affairs, the authority above quoted has the following:

"Since our last, the North Britton has arrived at Quebec, and the Hammonia at this port, bringing us dates from London down to the 5th inst. The news is of considerable political importance. The affairs of Italy were again assuming a very threatening attitude, and it is by no means impossible that the war with Austria may be renewed at an early day. Ferdinand is dissatisfied with the Villafranca arrangement, nor with its first fruits—the Zurich Conference; these, again, the Pope threatens to march an army into the Romagna, to enforce his sinking government upon an unwilling people there. Insurrections, or attempted insurrections, are said to have occurred in Florence and elsewhere, while Garibaldi is busy to increase the difficulties of the situation by issuing addresses, calling his brethren to arms, to strike another blow for independence. Turning towards England, we find the journals there still in a fever in regard to France. The Emperor, it is said, is not keeping his promise to disarm, but, on the contrary, is increasing the number of his war ships, casting new cannon, and doing a variety of other suspicious things that can only point to an invasion of Great Britain, when the proper opportunity occurs."

—*Mercantile Gazette, and Prices Current.*

STEAM COASTING.—An Eastern exchange says:—England is deriving immense advantages from the employment of steam in her coasting trade, or in the foreign trade partly accessible from her ports. The official report of steam navigation acquired for the last four years, in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shows an increase in the tonnage of sailing vessels from 66,715 tons, to 1,000,000 tons, and of steam vessels from 33,000 tons. The prime cost of these vessels being much less, and labor and materials also cheap, the voyages short and frequent, the screw propeller has been found exceedingly profitable. Ultimately the steam propeller will play an important part in developing the trade of the seaports of the United States, both on the Atlantic coast and in the Mexican Gulf.

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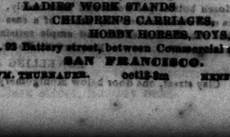

AND STATE FAIRS AT MARYSVILLE 1858, AND SACRAMENTO 1859.
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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WILLOW-WARE,
CANE AND WILLOW CHAIRS,
LADIES' WORK STANDS
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
HOBBY HORSES, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 99 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. THURNAUER. oct13-3m HENRY ZINN.

RUSSELL'S
PATENT MASTIC ROOFING,
IS BEYOND A DOUBT, ONE OF THE BEST inventions of the age for roofing purposes. In view of its easy application, great durability and consequent economy, and zeal adaptation to any climate by its expansion and contraction, through the influence of heat and cold, it will unquestionably, by far excel any roofing now in use, the shingles and slate not excepted. It can readily be applied to roofs of any description, either steep or flat, and is known to be better than anything else before discovered, for founderies or any manufactories where the roof is exposed to steam on the under side. It may be put on over shingles without removing them. This canvass and preparation is a sure remedy for leaks around chimneys and where roofs join other buildings. Fire that will smolder it and melt nine will leave this roof unfazed. The public are aware that it has been the study of scientific men, architects and builders to discover an article, or a combination of articles and their proportions each to the other, for roofing purposes that will stand the sudden changes of weather and be impervious to Fire and Water. The inventor of this compound has labored many years to combine articles, the properties of which were such as to obviate the difficulties of rust and decay attendant upon tin and shingles, and the destruction by sun and frost of the other cement roofs now in use. This he has succeeded in doing and six years of trial North and South, has proved this roofing to be all that was expected of it. And it is proving itself in California, as at the East, preferable to any other roofing material in use.
We invite the attention of those who wish their roofs PERMANENTLY good, to look at our samples and at our roofs.
ELLIS & FOSTER.
aug15-3m* OFFICE, 172 Clay street, San Francisco.

DR. BOURNE'S
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL
AND VAPOR BATHS,
AND PIONEER WATER CURE,
Junction of Montgomery and Market Sts.
Only $1 per Bath,
AND LESS,
If a Number of Tickets be Purchased.
AS THESE BATHS EQUALIZE THE CIRCULation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, detcrge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system; they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL disease, but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for Colds, Coughs, and all affections of the chest, are absolutely of unequaled efficacy.
☞ But it is not proper to take a bath until three hours or more after a meal.
They also remove from the human system mercury in all its forms, as well as all other mineral and drug poisons.
The effects of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated frequently by a single bath.
DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.
A Department for Ladies, under the charge of a competent lady.
House parties received—Ladies or gentlemen.
The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.
Consultations Free! oct6

TREMONT HOUSE
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN

MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY GRANITE Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to
124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,
Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street,
STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND better board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free
feb3-1y F E WEYGANT.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 DAVIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE was opened with a determined purpose of the Proprietor to establish, against all opposition, a bona fide TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE was established as such more than nine years ago, because of the great principle involved.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE is a *Temperance House* in all its departments—in all its arrangements—never sacrificing a principle for gain.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE will always be conducted as heretofore—the same peculiar features which have given it such an enviable name will hereafter be strictly observed.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has the patronage of a larger number of families—and ladies in particular—than any house in the State; in that respect its reputation is beyond all competition; and also is patronized by the best and most respectable of the traveling community.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE is more extensively and more favorably known than any other TEMPERANCE HOUSE in the world.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has always clean and comfortable beds—is always still and quiet—always free from all disagreeable associations and improper deportment of its guests.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has a larger uninfluenced patronage than any house on the Pacific Coast.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has messengers at all the landings, on the arrival of Steamships and Steamboats, who will take charge of baggage, and render every possible assistance to those who purpose going to the House. A wagon will be in attendance on the arrival of all Passenger conveyances to the city, and will carry Passengers and Baggage to the House FREE. ☞ Beware of any persons who offer to take you to the House free of charge, unless it be such persons as take you in the conveyance bearing the name—HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE—in painted letters upon its side.
HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE has reduced its prices to the lowest possible rates. The continued support of a hitherto unparalleled liberal public is solicited for the future; who may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting, on the part of the Proprietor, or any attache of the House, to make their stay as pleasant as possible.
A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
ISAAC HILLMAN, Proprietor.
oct20-3m

TO
DEALERS
IN
Fancy Goods,
TOYS
AND
MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
A. KOHLER
IS NOW UNPACKING
At his New Store,
Second Floor of Howard's New Building,
SANSOME STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial,
ROCKING HORSES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
BABY JUMPERS,
VELOCIPEDES,
WHEELBARROWS,
WAGONS,
MARBLES,
BALLS,
DOLLS,
And an endless variety of TOYS to sell either by the CASE OR DOZEN.
.....ALSO.....
CHINA WARE, PURSES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DOMINOES,
PORTE MONNAIES, LOTO,
RETICULES, BRUSHES,
WORK BOXES, COMBS,
DRESSING CASES, PERFUMERY,
WATER COLORS, &c., &c., &c.
.....ALSO.....
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS,
GUITARS, ACCORDEONS,
An extensive assortment of MUSIC BOOKS, AND GENUINE ROMAN STRINGS.
Mr. Kohler's Large and Elegant Warerooms are filled with the largest and best assorted stock of Goods on the Pacific Coast, and dealers in the above goods should not fail to give him a call. oct6

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SH